

Country Life—June 10, 1949

BIRDS OF FARNE ISLAND By Frances Pitt

COUNTRY LIFE

On Sale Friday

JUNE 10, 1949



TWO SHILLINGS



ALNWICK CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND

Charles Y. Rennick

AUCTIONS

14TH PERIODICAL SALE of Sporting Guns and Fishing Tackle by leading makers will be held by WALLIS & WALLIS, F.A.L., at Lewes at the end of June. Entries to 200 High Street (Tel.: 1970/1). Catalogues (3d. each) in due course.

ANTIQUE OR MODERN (advantageous to Executors, Trustees and Private Owners). Very GOOD PRICES ASSURED for Antique and Modern Household Furniture, Silver, Jewellery, Picture Books, Porcelain, etc., at the weekly Auction Sales of PHILLIPS, SON & NEALE, 7, Blenheim Street, New Bond Street (established 1793). Sales of the above property can also be promptly arranged by private treaty. Tel.: MAYfair 2424. Ref. W.T.L. Auction announcements *Daily Telegraph* every Monday. *The Times* every Tuesday.

SALE of Antique and Modern Furnishings, Bishops Tower, near Honiton, Devon, on Tuesday, June 21, at 11 a.m. Attractive Old French Day Bed, fine Japanese Screen, French Tapestry, unique Empire-style Work Cabinet in Amboyna, with 6 Serres panels (from Paris Exhibition, 1867), antique oak gate-legged Tables, set of 5 antique mahogany Dining Chairs, exquisite antique Serpentine fronted and inlaid mahogany Sideboard (c. 1780), very fine antique oval Breakfast Table, Georgian-style two-pillar Dining Table, cut glass, 5-light Chandelier, hunting and coaching prints and child's portraits by W. J. Shayer and G. Baxter, antique fire-back (dated 1668), period and modern china including a 137-piece Limoges Dinner Service, Dresden and other figures, Carpets, Linen, a fine Spanish mahogany Bedroom Suite and other modern appointments, garden furnishings, etc. Catalogues, 1/- each, from the Auctioneers, Messrs. SANDERS, Fore Street, Sidmouth, and South Street, Axminster.

W. & F. C. BONHAM & SONS, LTD. (established 1793) hold Sales by Auction every Tuesday and Thursday at 11 o'clock of Antique and Modern Household Furniture, Silver Plate, Porcelain, China, Objets d'Art, Carpets and miscellanies at their spacious Galleries at Knightsbridge Halls, 213-217 and 223-226, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Tel.: KEN. 2902. 4887-4888.

PERSONAL

FARM or Country House desired for two perfectly behaved children, boy and girl, 9 and 10 years, for month of August.—BEECROFT, 32a, Royal Cres., London, W.11.

MARRIED Couple, responsible, sociable, 2 young children, wish opportunity share country house would purchase smallish house of character in or adjacent village Cambs. Suggestions welcomed.—Box 1723.

WIDOWER bored with inactivity, wishes to buy or rent cottage with or without interest in any congenial enterprise anywhere. Profits, must cover living expenses.—Box 1721.

MISCELLANEOUS

ARTISTES for garden fêtes, galas, etc. List and particulars from FRANK HICKMAN VARIETY AGENCY (Licensed Herts County Council), 217, Watford Road, Croxley, Watford.

A STYLES OF JERMYN STREET" (109 S.W.1). Pipe specialists, PIPE REPAIRS (any make) MEERSCHAUM pipes, old and new, purchased.

BOOKS. Any book can be obtained from us; new, scarce, or out of print.—DUNSFORD LIBRARY, College Avenue, Grays, Essex.

DEATH-WATCH BEETLE, Furniture Beetle and all wood-borers can be completely eradicated by the polychlorophenol WYKAMOL. Trial size (1 pint) 4/- post free.—Full details from RICHARDSON & STARLING, LTD., Winchester.

DIAMONDS, JEWELS, GOLD, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, ANTIQUE AND MODERN SILVER, PLATE, ETC., urgently required for Export. Highest cash prices. The largest buyers in the County are BENTLEY & CO., 65, New Bond Street (facing Brook Street), W.1. Tel.: MAYfair 0651.

DIAMONDS, JEWELLERY, Old Gold, Antique and Modern Silver purchased for cash. Unusually high prices.—Call or post: HOLMES, LTD., the Famous Jewellers and Silversmiths, 29, Old Bond Street, W.1. REG. 1396.

FINEST quality Oils for all culinary purposes. Almond, 50/-; Olive, 40/-; Tea Seed, 35/- per gallon, cans free delivered. Cash with order, please.—CHARLES STANTON & CO., LTD., 36, Snaresbrook Drive, Stanmore.

GENEALOGIST and Record Searcher undertakes genealogical research. Next of kin proved. Armorial bearings verified and applied for. A. W. D. MITTON, 239 Earl's Court Road, London, S.W.5. FROBisher 3139.

IF YOU LOVE BOOKS, you need "JOHN O'LONDON'S WEEKLY." For 30 years this unique literary journal has provided a gateway to good reading. Its reviews and feature articles, written by leading authors and critics, cover every aspect of contemporary writing; and it is valued at home and abroad for its up-to-date book news and for the excellence of its short stories, dramatic criticism and verse. "JOHN O'LONDON'S" is now fully available everywhere, 3d. Specimen copy free from The Publisher, GEORGE NEWNES, LTD. (Dept. JOL/70), Tower House, Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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RELIABILITY CARS, LTD. Drive yourself through Ireland, Ford Prefect or V8 supplied, Branches: Dublin and Limerick.—For further particulars, apply THE SECRETARY, 31, Kildare Street, Dublin. Tel. 66342.

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WOODLAND OWNERS IN SOUTH WEST. Employ our skilled staff for all your forestry operations. Replanting on a fixed contract basis a speciality. Early enquiries for next season's planting advisable.—A. SMETHERS, Blue Anchor, Watchet, Som.

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Per line, Private 3/-; Personal and Trade 4/- (minimum 3 lines). Box Fee 1/-.

MISCELLANEOUS

SMALL break-front mahogany Bookcase, £125. 4 ft. 10 in. early carved Court Cupboard, rich colour, date circa 1690, £75. 5 ft. antique oak Wardrobe, £42. George I walnut Serpentine Mirror, date 1710, £17/10/- Unusual cabriole leg Queen Anne oak Stool, 1720, petit-point seat, £13/10/- Several old gateleg Tables.—ART GALLERIES, High Street, Banstead, Surrey. Burgh Heath 4056.

TIMBER, standing, required: any species, any quantity. Particularly young ash.—H. J. TENNISON CO., LTD., Hull.

THE "Streamlight" Sun Lamp—styled to please, precision-built. The Barber "300" Ultra-Violet Lamp combines aesthetic beauty and functional efficiency. Runs on A.C. or D.C. For medical certificate holders only. Price 20/- 17s. 6d.—BARBER ELECTRICAL SERVICES LTD., Bourneville, Birmingham.

WROT IRONWORK. We hold the largest collection of Early English Wrot Iron, from which the most lovely gates, panels, radiator covers, well heads, water-tubs, vases, etc., can be made. Gates up to 14 ft. wide also very kind of modern ironwork, iron railings, ornamental spiced chain, etc. Send specific requirements. Photographs and quotation by return or visit our works. Full particulars from HANCOCK INDUSTRIES LTD., The Old Barn, Lingfield, Surrey. Tel. 487.

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CHELSEA SCHOOL OF COMMERCIAL ART. The recognised centre for studying Fashion, Textile and Commercial Design, Illustration, Lettering. All Graphic Arts, Individual tuition by specialised practising artists. Spacious, cheerful studios. Drawing and painting directed by Bernard Adams, R.P., R.O.I. Cantente. Write: 50, Glebe Place, Chelsea. FLAXMAN 8724.

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LIVESTOCK

DACHSHUND. Miniature Golden Dog and Bitch puppies for sale; very intelligent and sporting.—CARESTON CASTLE, Brechin, Angus. FOR SALE. Dual-purpose Springer Spaniel Dog. Keeper-trained and show specimen, by Ch. Invader of Ide, born 27/10/47. Price 25 guineas.—BOUGHTWOOD, Tudor House, Ranks Green, Fairstead, nr. Chelmsford, Essex.

LABRADOR Puppies, Durley Beech strain. Both parents registered K.C.—MORVAN, Penwortham, Preston, Lancs.

MCMASTER outdoor-reared Pulletts, 8-9 weeks, 11/-d. Pure Light Sussex now available. Br.L. x L.S. and Pure Brown Leghorn available July. Free boxes for six or more, carriage paid. Sent on three days' approval.—D. M. McMASTER AND CO., Bures, near Colchester.

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A BALLYLICKEY HOUSE HOTEL, BANTRY BAY, On Cork-Glenvaragh bus route. Magnificent situation, luxuriously furnished, excellent cooking, good library. Fishing, boating, golf (6½ miles), hard tennis court. Fully licensed. Book early.—MRS. K. E. GRAVES, Proprietress. Tel.: Bantry 71.

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A COUNTRY INN offers accommodation. Good food, moderate terms. High elevation in Purbeck Hills, Dorset coast.—SCOTT ARMS, Kingston, Corfe Castle, Dorset.

A DEEP in the Heart of Devon. Gidleigh Park HOTEL, CHAGFORD, offers ideal country house holiday. 4 hours from London.

A ENJOY perfect food, supreme comfort and irreproachable service in one of the most lavishly appointed Hotels on the East Coast, facing due south. Write for brochure to-day. ROYAL HOTEL, CLACTON-ON-SEA. Come to Clacton for Champagne Air—and everything under the sun!

A ENJOY YOUR HOLIDAY as never before at STONEFIELD CASTLE HOTEL, Tarbert. Overlooking lovely Loch Fyne. Luxuriously comfortable. Yacht anchorage, trout fishing, golf, tennis, ballroom. French chef. Home farm.—Personal direction: CAPT. and MRS. J. E. SEARS, Brochure "A," Tarbert, Argyll 7.

A GLENMORISTON HOTEL, GLENMORISTON, INNERSHIRE-SHIRE. Tel.: Glenmoriston 6. Situated amidst lovely surroundings on the Loch Ness Highway, and on the road to Skye. Offers ideal facilities for a restful holiday. Comfortable beds, first-class food and cooking. Stalking, salmon and trout fishing. Nearest railway stations: Inverness, 27 miles; Spean Bridge, 29 miles. Terms on application.

A IRELAND. Four suitable young people can have the run of large houseboat glorious sporting lake, all found. Inexpensive.—Box 1636.

A IRELAND. HOLLYBROOK HOTEL situated I amidst lovely surroundings, lake and mountain in own park on shore of Lough Arrow. First class Trout fishing free to residents. Shooting over 14,000 acres, also tennis and croquet lawns; boating, bathing, hacking and hunting. The Hotel is run for sportsmen and their families, children and dogs are welcome.—Apply for brochure, Hollybrook, Ballinfad, Boyle, Co. Sligo. Tel.: Ballinfad 3.

HOTELS AND GUESTS

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OXFORD. Holiday accommodation in Elizabethtown Manor, 9 miles from Oxford on bus route; 40 acres of garden and farmland. Terms from 5½ gns. per week.—BELL. The Manor House, Great Milton, Oxford. Tel.: Elcot Park 76.

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S EATON, S. DEVON. SEATON BEACH HOTEL. One of Devon's best hotels. Immediately facing the sea in this charming little resort. Large, bright bedrooms, comfortable lounges, two cocktail lounges and lounge bar. Billiards and games room. Golf. Special attention is given to the serving of good meals. Tel. 17.

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SITUATIONS

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Vacant

B OOK Publishing House invites applications for the post of Assistant Editor of a well-known series of books for nature lovers. Qualifications in natural history and experience of producing fully illustrated books essential. Age not over 35. Write, stating experience, qualifications, age and salary required to Box F740 c/o STREETS, 110, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

Wanted

YOUNG Lady, aged 22, with excellent social qualifications, keen horsewoman and all-round knowledge of dogs, requires position in country (living in preferred). Would like part secretarial work and part open-air duties.—Box 1734.

OTHER PROPERTY AND AUCTIONS ADVERTISING PAGES 1356 AND 1358

COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CV No. 2734

JUNE 10, 1949

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

By direction of R. D. Trotter, Esq.

SURREY

3 miles from Ockley Station. 7 miles from Horsham. 9 miles from Dorking.

LEITH VALE, OCKLEY

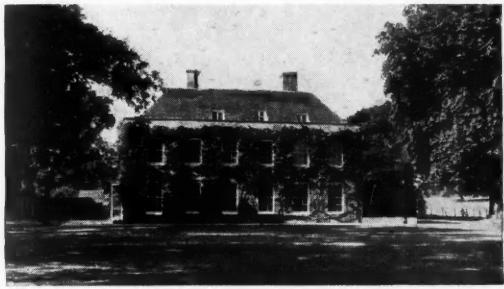


A medium-sized Country Residence with grounds of exceptional beauty. Four reception, 7 principal and 4 servants' bedrooms, 4 bath. Central heating. Main electricity and water. Company's gas connected to cottages. Garage. Stabling. Eight attractive cottages (7 modern) 59 ACRES. FREEHOLD VACANT POSSESSION For Sale by Auction as a whole on 21st July (unless previously sold).

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KENT. CLOSE TO WYE RACECOURSE

4 miles from Ashford. (London just over an hour).



A beautiful Period House, restored and modernised and in excellent order. Originally of the Charles II period, with a beautiful Queen Anne front. Outer and inner halls, 3 reception, 10 bedrooms, 6 bathrooms. Central heating. Main electricity and water. Garages. Two cottages. Lawns, rose gardens, hard court, walled kitchen garden, orchards and grassland. IN ALL 20 ACRES For Sale Freehold.

Strongly recommended by the Agents : Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (43,405)

SURREY. LONDON 20 MILES

Sheltered position, over 500 feet up, in a favourite area close to a famous Golf Course and extensive commons.

A SUPERBLY BUILT MODERN HOUSE IN TUDOR STYLE



With picturesque half-timbered elevations, completely labour-saving and in immaculate order. Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, loggia, compact modern offices, 8 bedrooms, bath-dressing room and 3 other bathrooms. Excellent built-in cupboards. Automatic central heating and hot water from gas boilers. Main electric light, power, gas and water. Garage for 3 cars.

Beautiful gardens, paved terrace, lawns, new full-size hard tennis court, rock, rose and water gardens and ornamental woodland. TOTAL ABOUT 4 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD, WITH OR WITHOUT THE VALUABLE CONTENTS

Agents : Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (42,899)

KENT COAST. FOLKESTONE 2½ MILES

TWO ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD MARINE RESIDENCES.

Both having frontage and private access to the sea at Sandgate

"UNDERLEA"

Containing halls, 2 reception, solarium, 8 principal and 3 staff bedrooms, 5 bathrooms. Central heating. All main services. Garages and chauffeur's flat. Terraced gardens. About $\frac{1}{2}$ Acre. Vacant Possession (except Flat).

"BEACHOLME"

Containing halls, 3 reception (fine carved panelling). Sun parlour. Billiards room. 10 bed, boudoir, 3 bathrooms.



"BEACHOLME"

Central heating. All main services. Garage. Large garden. Nearly 1 Acre. Vacant Possession.

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Extremely comfortable and well-appointed medium-sized Residence occupying a magnificent position near the village. Six entertaining rooms, 7 principal bed and dressing rooms, 5 bathrooms, compact domestic offices and necessary staff bedrooms.

Main electric light and power. Very lovely gardens and grounds, including tarn stocked with brown trout. Gardener's cottage and lodge. Outbuildings.

1½ miles of good salmon and sea trout fishing on the River Esk.

OFFERED WITH VACANT POSSESSION. Also

Picturesque village property in Eskdale Green and three valley dairy farms with sheep and grazing rights let to good tenants.



EXTENDING IN ALL TO ABOUT 513 ACRES. For Sale by Auction as a whole or in 14 Lots (unless previously sold privately) at Gatehouse on June 21, 1949, at 11.30 a.m. followed by the Auction Sale of Antique and Modern Furniture and Effects. Illustrated particulars of the estate (price 2/6) from the Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 25, Nicholas Street, Chester (Tel. 1348) and at London and Branches. Solicitors: Messrs. CANNON BROOKES & ODGERS, Norfolk House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

TO SPORTSMEN AND INVESTORS KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE

Dairy 3 miles, Newton Stewart 19 miles, Dumfries 24 miles.

THE VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE OF KENMURE

Extending in all to approximately 2,112 ACRES and producing an income of approximately £1,400 per annum.

The Properties include: Five excellent T.T. Dairy Farms, 4 Mixed Farms, T.T. Stock Farm, Dairy Farm, a Smallholding, Houses, Lodges, etc., together with approximately 60 acres of woodland.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

For further particulars please apply to the Sole Agents: Messrs. JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 15, Bond Street, Leeds 1. Tel. 31941/2/3.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Cirencester 8 miles, Gloucester and Cheltenham within easy reach.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD



Attractive small Residential Freehold Estate including Queen Anne Manor House

Modernised, with 3 reception rooms, 5 principal bedrooms, 5 secondary and maids' bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Aga cooker, Esse water heater, Central heating, Electric light. Main water. Lodge and 2 cottages. Two sets of buildings (T.T. shed for 14 cows).

106 ACRES

Sole Agents: JACKSON-STOPS, Old Council Chambers, Castle Street, Cirencester. Tel. 334/5. (Folio 9858)

COAST OF NORTH CORNWALL

Padstow 2½ miles, Wadebridge 8 miles, Newquay 13 miles. Wonderful cliff position near bathing beach.

LITTLE POLGARRON, ST. MERRYN, PADSTOW

Modern Marine Residence with hall, dining room, large lounge, sun terrace, kitchen (Cook-an-Heat), 5 bedrooms, bathroom, shower bath. Central heating. Excellent water supply. Electricity available. Double garage. Land about ONE ACRE

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

Auction (unless previously sold privately) at the Town Hall, Wadebridge, on Wednesday, June 29, 1949, at 3 p.m.

Illustrated particulars from the Joint Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS AND STAFF, Yeovil (Tel. 1086), and BUTTON, MENHENITT & MUTTON, LTD., Wadebridge (Tel. 33).

By order of the Bishop of St. Albans.

NEAR HERTFORD

Ware 4 miles, Hertford 5 miles, London 25 miles. The pleasantly situated Georgian House

SACOMBE RECTORY

Containing 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, bathroom. Main electricity and water. Garages and out-buildings.

Garden and glebeland, in all

ABOUT 11 ACRES FREEHOLD

VACANT POSSESSION

To be Sold by Auction on Monday, June 20, 1949.

Solicitors: Messrs. MILLES DAY & CO., 5, Little College Street, London, S.W.1. Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. NORRIS & DUVAL, 106, Fore Street, Hertford (Tel. 2249); Messrs. JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1 (MAYfair 3316/7).



GROSVENOR 3121
(3 lines)

NEAR SUNNINGDALE

A DELIGHTFUL SMALL MODERN RESIDENCE

Six bed., 3 baths., and 3 reception rooms.

MAIN SERVICES. GARAGE.

Lovely gardens (illustrated in COUNTRY LIFE) with beautiful azalea and rhododendron glade.

PRICE £10,500
WITH OVER ONE ACRE

Owner's Agents: WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, W.1.

WINKWORTH & CO. 48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

The subject of an illustrated article in "COUNTRY LIFE"

RURAL SUSSEX

Near a village and station, 2½ miles from a market town and about 9 miles from the coast.

A LOVELY 15TH-CENTURY MANOR HOUSE

with ancient panelling and other period features.



"Great Hall" 30 ft. long, 2 other reception rooms, studio, 8 bed and dressing rooms. Unique carvings and chimney-pieces, fine old doors and floors. Electric light. Central heating. Gas. Stabling. Garage and cottage. Delightful old grounds, loggia, stream, farm buildings and pasture.

PRICE £20,000 WITH 60 ACRES.

Owner's Agents: WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1. Tel. GRO. 3121.

HILLS ABOVE MARLOW

A MOST ATTRACTIVE MODERNISED FARMHOUSE

Seven main bed., 3 baths., staff rooms, 3 reception rooms.

MODERN SERVICES. OUTBUILDINGS TWO COTTAGES.

Grounds, pasture and woodland, forming a small home farm.

PRICE £16,500
WITH 25 ACRES

Owner's Agents: WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

ESHER

Bus 5 minutes. Station 1½ miles.

Standing high in a pleasant position facing south, with a good view.



An extremely well-appointed Modern Residence erected in 1939, in first-class order, with well-arranged accommodation all on two floors.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, music room, 6 bedrooms each with basin, 2 bathrooms. Central heating throughout. All main services.

Garage for 2-3 cars with flat (4 rooms and bath room) over.

The well-stocked garden includes kitchen garden, orchards, etc.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 2½ ACRES

Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (46,048)

20 MILES WEST OF LONDON

Easy access to main line station and close to bus route.



Modern House with Attractive Period Features

In good order, standing in well-kept, secluded grounds. Approached by a drive. Two reception rooms, cloakroom, 6 principal bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, separate servants' room, 2 bedrooms and bathroom, offices with Aga cooker. Electric light. Main water. Double garage.

Attractive gardens, protected with matured trees and shrubs, lawns, rose beds, hard tennis court, kitchen garden.

IN ALL ABOUT 1½ ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (46,012)

MAYfair 3771
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

By direction of M. E. H. Parkin, Esq.

KENT

Tenterden 5 miles. Rye 5 miles. Ashford 11 miles.
FORSTAL HALL, APPLEDORE

A CHARMING REGENCY RESIDENCE

Four reception rooms, 4 principal bedrooms, well-appointed bathroom, complete offices. Self-contained flat, (2 rooms), kitchen, and bathroom. Main services.

Garage. Two loose boxes. Delightful walled garden and orchard. Fertile arable.

IN ALL 34 ACRES FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

For Sale by Auction at the Elwick Auction Rooms, Ashford, on Tuesday, July 5, at 3 p.m. (unless previously sold).

Solicitors: Messrs. SWANN & CO., Ashford, Kent.

Auctioneers: Messrs. ALFRED J. BURROWS, CLEMENTS, WINCH & SONS, Ashford, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY.



TROUT FISHING OVER 6½ MILES

Canterbury 4½ miles.

Attractive Period House

dating from 1175 with later additions.

Three reception rooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms. Co.'s electric light and water. Cesspool drainage. Oast house suitable as cottage. Garage for 2. Stabling for 6.

Attractive gardens and grounds including walled kitchen garden, and orchard pasture land.



Trout stream passing through grounds.

IN ALL 35 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (46,002)

Telegrams:
"Galleries, Wesdo, London"

Reading 4441
REGent 0293 3377

NICHOLAS

(Established 1882)

1, STATION ROAD, READING; 4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1

Telegrams:
"Nicholas, Reading"
"Nicholas, Piccy, London"

By order of William Lacey, Esq.

AUCTION THURSDAY NEXT

AS A WHOLE OR IN THREE LOTS

WHITE HALL, KINGSCLEERE WOODLANDS, NEAR NEWBURY

Hampshire-Berkshire borders. Newbury 7½ miles, Basingstoke 12 miles, Reading 14½ miles. Golf at Newbury 5½ miles or Calcot 10 miles. Beautiful views.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY ESTATE OF 94 ACRES

SPLENDIDLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE
with lounge hall, dining room, smoking room (all oak panelled), drawing room, study, 7 bedrooms and 3 bathrooms.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.

Very lovely grounds with orchard extending to 9½ ACRES. Garage for 2 cars, etc.

(As separate Lots). Useful Mixed Farm of 85 acres, known as Tuckers Hill Farm, and an excellent Cottage.

FREEHOLD. To be Sold by Auction June 16, 1949
(or privately meanwhile).

VACANT POSSESSION (except of the farm)



Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. THAKE & PAGINTON, 128, Bartholomew Street, Newbury, and Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station Road, Reading, and London.

SONNING-ON-THAMES

On the higher ground within 3½ miles of Reading.

GEORGIAN VILLAGE RESIDENCE

Facing south with pleasant village views.

Accommodation:

Hall with gentlemen's cloakroom, w.c.

Two beautiful reception rooms.

Convenient domestic offices.

Suite of bedroom, dressing room and bathroom, separate w.c., 3 other bedrooms.

Two servants' bedrooms and bathroom with w.c.

All main services. Central heating.

Lavatory basins (h. and c.) in 4 bedrooms.



LARGE GARAGE.

THE GARDENS ARE OLD-WORLD IN CHARACTER

inexpensive to maintain and extend to

NEARLY ONE ACRE

VACANT POSSESSION

Auction Tuesday, June 21, 1949 (or privately meanwhile).

Sole Agents: Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station Road, Reading, and 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, London, W.1.



HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

REGENT 8222 (15 lines)



By order of Dr. Oswald Smith.

ON BISHOPS DOWN, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, KENT

Unique position, close to two golf courses.

Attractive Modern Freehold Residence in excellent order.
"LITTLE BREDBURY"



For Sale by Auction at the Swan Hotel, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, on Tuesday, June 21, 1949, at 2.30 p.m. (unless sold privately). Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

LINCS—NOTTS BORDERS

Within easy reach of Gainsborough.

EXCELLENT RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY OF ABOUT 176 ACRES

with attractive residence having 2-3 reception rooms, cloakroom, 6-7 beds, all with basins (h. and c.), bathroom. Electric light. Co.'s and own water.

CENTRAL HEATING.

Charming gardens, orchard, etc. Garages. Capital farm buildings, piggeries, bailiff's or secondary residence. Two modern bungalows, 2 cottages (let). Fertile arable and pasture lands, woodland.

TO BE SOLD

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

By direction of Captain W. W. Harrison.

MARDEN, KENT

Surrounded by typical country scenery, 8 miles Maidstone. The compact Freehold Residential Property "SPRING GROVE"



Lot 1. The Garden Front

VACANT POSSESSION (EXCEPT COTTAGES ON LOT 1)

For Sale by Auction in 3 Lots, at Royal Star Hotel, High Street, Maidstone, Kent, on June 30, 1949, at 3 p.m. (unless sold privately). Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19 (Tel. WIM. 0081) & BISHOP'S STORTFORD (Tel. 243)

23, HIGH STREET,
COLCHESTER

NEAR BURY ST. EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK

A JACOBEAN HALF-TIMBERED HOUSE

Situated in the most delightful undulating countryside, completely unspoilt and well wooded.

EXTENSIVE VIEWS

ON VILLAGE OUTSKIRTS AND GOOD BUS ROUTE



Fleet Road, Fleet (Tel. 1066)
And at Farnborough and Aldershot

ALFRED PEARSON & SON

Walcote Chambers, High Street,
Winchester. (Tel. 3388)

CLOSE TO THE NEW FOREST
About 4 miles from Romsey and 7 miles from Winchester.

A CHARMING GEORGIAN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

"KINGFISHER HOUSE," AMPFIELD

Two reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, etc.

Central heating. Main water and electricity.

Attractive garden with paddock.

VACANT POSSESSION

By Auction June 30 next (unless previously sold)

Particulars and Conditions of Sale (price 6d.) from Winchester Office.



IDEAL FOR RETIREMENT A COMPACT LITTLE RESIDENCE

In quiet village on Hants-Berkshire borders.
Five minutes walk from half-hourly bus service.
Three bed, bath, 3 rec. and kitchen. Main electric light, gas and water. Garage. Very pretty matured garden.
 $\frac{3}{4}$ ACRE. PRICE £4,000.
Fleet Office.

A SMALL LUXURY PROPERTY

On outskirts of high class residential Surrey town. Daily reach of London.

Four principal bed and dressing rooms, maid's bedroom, bathroom, 2 reception rooms and excellent domestic offices with Aga cooker.

Main electricity, water and drainage. Central heating. Garage. Easily managed garden. In excellent order.
PRICE 7,000 GUINEAS.
Fleet Office.

REGENT
4304

OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE ST.,
PICCADILLY, W.1

ADJOINING EPPING FOREST

Occupying an exceptionally fine position on high ground and commanding glorious views over unspoiled country.

The delightful up-to-date Residence known as HEARTS HILL, DEBDEN GREEN



Approached by a carriage drive with superior entrance lodge.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Company's water and electricity. Central heating.

Fine range of farm buildings. Staff flat. Charming gardens, inexpensive to maintain and very well timbered, kitchen garden, paddock, etc., in all

ABOUT 6 ACRES

FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION LATER More land up to about 50 acres may possibly be rented, if required.

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,476)

SUSSEX

Occupying an unrivalled situation about 400 ft. above sea level and enjoying magnificent views.

Within easy reach of the coast between Eastbourne and Bexhill.

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE

Brick-built and in good order.

Three reception rooms, 4 bedrooms (3 with basins, h. and c.), bathroom.

Main electricity. Garage.

The gardens and grounds are well laid out and the whole extends to

ABOUT 2 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £5,050

If required it is possible that an additional 3 acres could be purchased.

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,523)

HERTS AND ESSEX BORDERS

In a delightful old village convenient for Hertford and Bishop's Stortford.

A FINE OLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE containing 3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, bathroom.

Main electricity and water

GARAGE FOR 2 CARS. BARN

Delightful partly walled pleasure garden with lawn, flower beds and borders, shrubbery, etc. Extensive kitchen garden with soft and hard fruit. The whole extending to

ABOUT 2½ ACRES

FREEHOLD ONLY £7,400

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,498)

BETWEEN MAIDENHEAD AND ASCOT

Splendidly situated in lovely unspoilt country near an old-world village and convenient for main line station.

A Magnificently Appointed Residence approached by an avenue drive and beautifully placed overlooking park-like lands.



Containing a wealth of outstanding features, such as beautiful paneling, oak floors, handsome mahogany doors, numerous fitted lavatory basins, Company's Services and complete Central Heating.

4 reception, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, nursery suite, studio.

EXCELLENT COTTAGE AND A FINE RANGE OF OUTBUILDINGS INCLUDING GARAGES FOR 7 CARS, BILLIARDS ROOM, SPACIOUS BARN, Etc.

Fine old well-timbered gardens and grounds, prolific kitchen garden, orchard and enclosures of rich pasture (at present let) in all

ABOUT 5½ ACRES

For Sale as a whole or might be sold with 10 acres only

Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above, and Messrs. GIDDY & GIDDY, Station Approach, Maidenhead. (18,547)

3, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1.

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

GROsvenor
1032-33

KENSINGTON PALACE GARDENS



One of the smaller Residences in this well-known secluded Private Road.

Modernised and in excellent order, with ample reception and principal bedrooms, 6 bathrooms and complete domestic offices. Garage for 4 cars and wash. Excellent Flat above (3 good rooms, large kitchen and bathroom). Extensive garden with lawn and matured trees.

LEASE ABOUT 39½ YEARS GROUND RENT £352 P.A. TO BE SOLD AT REASONABLE PRICE

For further particulars and appointment to view apply: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.1.

SUSSEX

On high ground in a most attractive setting with beautiful views, 5 miles from the coast. About 1½ hours from London by main line service.

A LOVELY OLD HOUSE DATING BACK TO THE XVTH CENTURY

Fascinating elevations. Built of warm red brick mellowed with age. Fine oak paneling. Completely modernised and in faultless order.

Ten bedrooms, 6 baths., 4 reception rooms, sun loggia, up-to-date offices.

Main electric light and water. Central heating.

GARAGES. STABLING. AVARIRES. OAST HOUSE. TWO FIRST-RATE COTTAGES.

Gardens and grounds of exquisite charm, rock and water gardens, well-kept lawns, lovely trees and shrubs. Hard tennis court. Orchard. Productive kitchen gardens, paddocks, etc., in all about 20 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Very highly recommended by the Owner's Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, London, W.1.

184, BROMPTON ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.3

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

KENsington
0152-3

BETWEEN HARLOW AND EPPING

In a perfect position overlooking a lovely common amidst real country.

SPLENDID MODERNISED COUNTRY RESIDENCE of more than usual charm and character in first-class condition and ready for immediate occupation with no added expense.

Easily run and possessing every modern convenience.

Three rec., 5-6 beds. (basins, h. and c.), 3 baths., excellent domestic offices.

CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER. Beautiful but inexpensive pleasure gardens. Garage. Stabling. Greenhouses. Paddocks. Orchard. Cottages.

8 ACRES (more land if required).

FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION. £10,000 INVITED



YACHTSMAN'S CORNISH COAST BARGAIN

Overlooking Fowey Harbour, with glorious sea and river views.

EXCEPTIONALLY CHARMING RESIDENCE

Beautifully built, modern, and perfect throughout. Gentlemen's cloakroom, 5 reception, 5 principal and 3 staff bedrooms, bathroom, domestic offices.

CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER. MAIN DRAINAGE.

Lovely garden with fruit. Garage and buildings.

FREEHOLD £6,750. VIEW QUICKLY

GROsvenor 1553
(4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)
25 MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
West Halkin St.,
Belgrave Sq.,
and 68, Victoria St.,
Westminster, S.W.1.

8 MILES CAMBRIDGE

Handy for Newmarket. On bus route.



CHARMING 16th CENTURY HOUSE
Modernised and in excellent order. Outskirts picturesque village. Four bed., 2 bath., 3 rec. rooms, cloakroom, servants' sitting-room. Main water and electricity. Central heating. Septic drainage. Garage. Stabling. Cottage. Well-timbered grounds and park-like meadowland.

20 ACRES WITH POSSESSION
Inspected and recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE AND SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1.

BEDS.-HERTS. BORDER

30 miles London. In village on bus route to Luton.

OLD COTTAGE RESIDENCE

Converted from 2 cottages. Three bedrooms, bath., 2 sitting rooms, kitchen, etc. Main e.l. and water. Septic tank drainage. Small garden.

£3,000. VACANT POSSESSION

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1.

KENT CINQUE PORT

PERIOD COTTAGE

Within few minutes church, shops, buses, etc.

Two bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms. Main electricity, water, drainage and gas. Telephone. Delightful small old-world garden.

Antique Furnishings can be purchased.

Owner's Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, as above. (BX475)

Between E. Grinstead & Three Bridges

Beautiful unspoilt district near Balcombe Forest. Frequent bus service. City or West End reached in under the hour.



CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Suitable for School, Country Hotel, Guest House or similar use. 13 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bath., 3 recep., billiard room. Central heating. Main electricity and water. Lodge. Well-timbered grounds and paddocks, in all **ABOUT**

6½ ACRES. PRICE £11,000

FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Owner's Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, as above. (2,387)

GROsvenor 2838
(3 lines)

TURNER LORD & RANSOM

127, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

Telegrams:
Turloran, Audley, London

By order of the Right Hon. the Earl Kitchener of Khartoum.

IN CHARMING WOODED COUNTRY BETWEEN CANTERBURY AND COAST

Near village and bus route.

MAYDEKEN: DENTON—KENT

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, staff rooms, 3 bathrooms good offices, and sitting room. Central heating.

Independent hot water.

Electricity. Main water.

Two cottages. Garages, buildings.

Joint Auctioneers: TRUSCOTT & COLLIER, 46, High Street, Canterbury, and TURNER LORD and RANSOM, 127, Mount Street, London, W.1. GROsvenor 2838.



GARDENS AND GROUNDS

in old style of charm, peace, quietude.

Walled kitchen garden, sunny nooks, tennis lawn, flowers, orchard, paddock.

43 ACRES

Freehold for Sale by Auction on July 6 (unless sold previously) at Stour Street Auction Room, Canterbury.

50, BROOK STREET,
MAYFAIR, LONDON,
W.1

COLLINS & COLLINS

Telephone:
MAYfair 6248

BERKSHIRE. AMIDST LOVELY COUNTRY

Within 7 miles of a main line station, under 45 mins. from London.



Charming Old Character Residence of the Queen Anne Period.

Brick built old tiled roof, enjoying views of the surrounding hills. Seven bedrooms on the first floor, 3 bathrooms, 3-4 reception rooms, maids' sitting room, Aga cooker. Co.'s water, electricity. Central heating. Old-world gardens, tennis lawn, ancient cedar tree, kitchen garden, swimming pool, in all just under **3 ACRES**

FOR SALE FREEHOLD Particulars of COLLINS & COLLINS. (Folio 24155)

UNSURPASSED VIEWS OF THE SOUTH DOWNS SUSSEX

Frequent electric trains to Victoria and London Bridge.

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF 80 ACRES

Delightful old stone-built Residence in the Tudor style, on sandy loam soil facing south-west. Nine best and 6 maids' bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, oak panelled lounge hall, 3 reception and billiards or music room. Coy.'s electric light. Central heating.

UNIQUE OLD MATURED GARDENS OF GREAT NATURAL BEAUTY

Rare specimen and ornamental trees and shrubs, walled kitchen garden.

TWO LAKES, LODGE, 5 COTTAGES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Inspected and strongly recommended by the owner's Agents: COLLINS & COLLINS, from whom particulars and photographs may be obtained. (Folio 22091)

WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO.

17, BLAGRAVE STREET, READING. Reading 2920 & 4112

WITH 1-MILE OF TROUT FISHING

A PARTICULARLY CHOICE SMALL PLACE IN BERKS

In lovely unspoilt country 2½ miles from main line (London just over the hour).

THE CHARMING HOUSE NEARLY A CENTURY OLD

is in excellent condition, having few but nice apartments and every convenience. Lounge-hall, Cloaks, 3 reception, 7-8 bedrooms (basins h. and c.), 2 bathrooms. Co.'s electricity. Central heating. Eess. cooker. Two first-rate cottages. Good stabling. Garages, exceptionally beautiful grounds remarkably well kept giving appearance of a miniature park; fruit and vegetable garden; paddock and pasture field; bounded by a well-known fishing river.

ALL WITH VACANT POSSESSION, ABOUT 15 ACRES FREEHOLD £12,000
Inspected and highly recommended by the Sole Agents, WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO. First time in the market for 26 years—the remarkably low price is not open to offer.

A LOVELY RIVER STRETCH ABOVE READING

Yet only 43 minutes from Paddington

7,000 GNS. WOULD BE ACCEPTED FOR AN EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD HOUSE

On a hill above the Thames

With gardens descending to a direct frontage of nearly 300 feet. Three sitting, cloaks, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, main services. Good cottage, garages, stabling, finely timbered garden and woods of over 3 acres. Freehold. A further 3 acres and additional cottage if wanted.

W.M. WOOD, SON & GARDNER Tel. No. 1 (three lines)

CRAWLEY, SUSSEX

By direction of Mrs. I. M. Young.

An extremely attractive Sussex Farmhouse-type Residence of great charm and character, Ideal for Professional Occupation.

Situated within 5 minutes' walking distance of main electric line station.

Known as

"CRAWLEY LODGE"

BRIGHTON ROAD, CRAWLEY

The accommodation affords, on two floors only: 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 or 4 reception rooms, kitchen. Outside range brick built buildings, with a garage for 2 or 3 cars. Coal, coke and wood stores, and an old coach house.

The garden has been well laid out with lawns, flower beds, a very good walled kitchen garden, duck pond. There is a valuable frontage of 154 ft. to the main London-Brighton road.

The property itself is constructed of brick with cream colour-washed elevation, and a good matured tiled roof, with main electric light, gas, Company's water and main drainage services.

The whole stands in its own grounds of about **ONE ACRE**.

For sale Freehold by auction (unless previously sold privately) at The George Hotel, Crawley, on Friday, July 1, 1949, at 3 p.m. precisely.

Solicitors: Messrs. WINGFIELDS, HALSE & TRISTRAM, 31, Bedford Street, London, W.C.2.

For further particulars and order to view, please apply to the Auctioneers: W.M. WOOD, SON & GARDNER, as above.

5, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1

CURTIS & HENSON

GROsvenor 3131 (3 lines)
Established 1875

TWENTIETH-CENTURY HOUSE OF UNIQUE CHARACTER

High up on the Chilterns, with magnificent views over the Misbourne Valley.

The house was erected about 20 years ago, designed to get the maximum of light and sun, and has every labour-saving device.

Contains hexagonal hall, 3 reception rooms all with folding doors and parquet floors, 7 bedrooms and 3 bathrooms.

Concealed central heating.

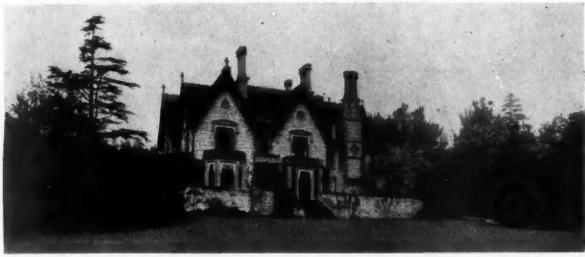


FOR SALE FREEHOLD AT A VERY MODERATE PRICE

Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, as above.

PARKSIDE, REIGATE, SURREY

In a picked position near Reigate Park.



STONE BUILT WITH TILED ROOF

Contains hall opening to terrace. Three reception rooms, 6 bed and dressing rooms, 2 nurseries, bathroom and 4 top floor bedrooms and 2 attics. Excellent offices. Garage and playroom, and good block of stabling with living room and grounds of over 3 acres, with additional lots available, totalling

OVER 12 ACRES

For Sale privately, or by Auction Wednesday, June 29, 1949.

Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, as above.

FINE OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE

In a small Chilterns town. London 25 miles.



RECENTLY REDECORATED AND MODERNISED

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, garden room, well-planned offices, maid's room, 6 bedrooms, bath-dressing room, and bathroom. Two garages and matured gardens with tennis lawns, orchard, kitchen garden.

NEARLY 3 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, as above.

SACKVILLE HOUSE,
40, PICCADILLY, W.1
(Entrance in Sackville Street)

F. L. MERCER & CO.

REGent 2481

200 YARDS FROM LINGFIELD RACE COURSE

Lovely setting on Surrey and Sussex borders, 3½ miles East Grinstead, 26 miles from London

A HOUSE OF TUDOR ORIGIN

One of the "show places" of the district.

Lounge hall, 3 reception, billiards or music room, 12 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms.

Central heating. Main services.

Garages, lodge, cottage.

Squash court, splash pool.

Beautiful grounds, woodland and small home farm.

FOR SALE WITH ABOUT 55 ACRES

F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. 'Phone: REGent 2481.

KENT. BETWEEN SITTINGBOURNE AND CANTERBURY

Overlooking farms and cherry orchards. Rural setting on crest of hill. Near local village and market town.

NINETY MINUTES CANNON STREET

Sound type of Country House

On 2 floors. Large and lofty rooms. Three reception, 6 beds, 2 baths. Beautifully bright and cheerful.

Esse cooker.

Main services. Garage. Vacant cottage in nearby village.

Well-timbered garden easy to run. Large park-like paddock on gentle slope.



£7,950 WITH 6½ ACRES

Sole Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. 'Phone: Regent 2481.

GROsvenor
2861

By direction of Major M. S. Balmain.

SHORN HILL, WITTINGTON, GLOS.

Cheltenham 9 miles, Cirencester 15 miles.

PRODUCTIVE FREEHOLD COTSWOLD MIXED FARM WITH VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION
Picturesque Cotswold-style stone-built Farmhouse.



at the Lamb Hotel, Cheltenham, on Tuesday, June 28, 1949, at 2.30 p.m.
Joint Auctioneers: MESSRS. JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, Old Council Chambers, Cirencester, and TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, London, W.1. (16,230)

TRESIDDER & CO.

Telegrams:
"Cornishmen, London"

55 ACRES CHARACTER RESIDENCE
UNDER HOUR'S RAIL LONDON (SURREY). MOST ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE in excellent order and enjoying beautiful views. Lounge hall with open fireplace and raftered ceiling, billiards room, 2 other reception rooms, 5 bath, 9 principal bed and dressing rooms (2 h. and e.), all on one floor. Staff rooms. Main electric light and power and water. Central heating. SQUASH AND TENNIS COURTS. Excellent garage accommodation. COTTAGE, LODGE. Beautifully timbered grounds. Very productive orchard, good RANGE OF GLASSHOUSES, kitchen garden. Paddocks and woodland. Strongly recommended.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (5,495)

READING 9 MILES (bus at gate). Amidst lovely country, adjacent and with access to extensive woodlands. **MOST ATTRACTIVE MODERNISED RESIDENCE** in excellent order. Hall, 3 reception, bathroom, 5 bedrooms (1 h. and e.). Main water and electricity. Aga cooker. Phone. Tubular heating. Garage and outbuildings. Delightful gardens, tennis lawn, rose and kitchen gardens. **1½ ACRES. FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH MANY FITTINGS**, felts, carpets, etc.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (23,469)

AUCTION JUNE 30 (unless sold previously).
BECKINGTON ABBEY, SOMERSET. Three miles Frome Station, 4 Westbury Junction, 5 Trowbridge, 10 Bath. In picturesque village. **ANCIENT AND INTERESTING RESIDENCE.** Lounge hall, 2-3 reception, 3 bathrooms, 5-6 bedrooms (2 h. and e.). All main services. Phone. Garage. T.T. cowhouse. Inexpensive grounds **2 ACRES.** Joint Auctioneers: QUARTLEY, SONS & WHITE, 26, King Street, Frome, Somerset, and TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1.

23, MOUNT ST.,
GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

SUSSEX. CLOSE TO SOUTH DOWNS

Just over an hour from London. Easy reach of Lewes and Coast.



PERFECTLY APPOINTED OLD HOUSE AND FARM

In a very lovely and secluded setting. The subject of great expenditure and in exceptional order. Three reception rooms, modern offices, Aga, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Self-contained staff rooms with bathroom. Main electricity. Concealed radiators. Garage, stabling. Three fine cottages. Range of farm buildings.

70 ACRES

For Sale with Vacant Possession or by Auction in July.

Sole Agents: WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

ROFFORD HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT

Outskirts of favourite town of Yarmouth. Stone's throw from the sea.



CHARMING MODERN HOUSE IN FIRST-RATE ORDER AND BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED

Seven beds., 3 baths., 3 reception. Main services. Charming gardens and bathing beach. Bungalow residence. Valuable and fully equipped market garden, 2 arable fields, etc. **17 ACRES**

By Auction July 12 in 4 Lots.

Joint Auctioneers: Sir FRANCIS PITTS & SONS, Newport, and WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

**TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.I.
(EUSTON 7000)**

WILSON & CO.

GROSVENOR
1441

RURAL HERTS. LONDON 18 MILES

370 ft. up with magnificent views amidst perfect unspoilt country.



ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN HOUSE

In delightful parkland setting. SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCE OR INSTITUTIONAL PURPOSES. Panelled hall with carved oak staircase. Five reception rooms, excellent domestic offices, 6 principal bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, nursery suite of 4 bedrooms, 5 servants' bedrooms and bathroom.

Main electric light and water. Central heating.

Garage for 4 cars. Stabling with flat over.

Easily maintained garden with hard court. Fine park with lovely old trees.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH 40 ACRES

Recommended by ROBINSON, WILLIAMS & BURNANDS, 89, Mount Street, W.1, and WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

IN PICTURESQUE SURREY VILLAGE

Easy reach Dorking and Guildford.



A CHARMING 17TH-CENTURY FARMHOUSE

Artistically decorated, polished oak floors, all in first-class order. Five bedrooms (basins, h. and c.), luxurious bathroom, 3 reception, model offices with sitting room. Main services and central heating. Garage for 3 cars. Stabling and outbuildings.

Picturesque gardens **ABOUT ONE ACRE**
PRICE FREEHOLD £8,750
VACANT POSSESSION

Sole Agents: WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

BEAUTIFUL OLD SUSSEX MANOR HOUSE WITH 51 ALL FARMERY PERFECT SECLUSION IN CENTRE OF OWN ESTATE

One mile from main line station, 30 miles south of London.



Seven bedrooms (4 with basins), 3 well-fitted bathrooms, 3 fine reception rooms (open fireplaces, polished oak floors), excellent domestic offices with Esse.

Main services. Central heating throughout.

Gardener's cottage. Attractive barn and farm buildings.

Lovely gardens, pasture land, arable and woodland.

FOR SALE WITH ABOUT 26 ACRES

Highly recommended by WILSON & CO., 23, Mount St., W.1.

MAPLE & CO., LTD.

**5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.I.
(REGENT 4685)**

IDEAL FOR A CITY MAN “RAVENSWOOD”, BEXLEY, KENT

Only 30 minutes Cannon Street or Charing Cross Stations by frequent service of electric trains.



To be Sold by Auction on June 15 next (unless sold privately beforehand).

Illustrated particulars of the Auctioneers: MAPLE & CO., LTD., as above.

Attractive Freehold Residence

Planned on 2 floors only with 9 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, 5 reception rooms, 2 staircases. Central heating. Main services.

Two garages. Chauffeur's flat and wooden bungalow. Well-timbered gardens and grounds of nearly

8 ACRES

ADJACENT TO GREEN PARK AND MAYFAIR DELIGHTFUL MODERN FLAT WITH BALCONIES

Lounge-dining room.

Five bedrooms (4 with wash-basins).

Two bathrooms.

CENTRAL HEATING.

CONSTANT HOT WATER

Wood block flooring.



Lease of 8 years at £1,000 per annum for disposal including certain carpets, curtains and chandeliers.

Highly recommended by Sole Agents: MAPLE & CO., LTD., as above.

TORQUAY, DEVON

On high and level ground on the top of a hill $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the harbour. Views to Torbay and the sea.

WELL-APPOINTED AND MODERNISED RESIDENCE



Conservatory entrance, lounge (30 ft. x 15 ft.), drawing room, dining room, cloakroom, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, maids' sitting room, etc. Central heating. Fitted wash-basins. Co.'s electricity with light and power points. Parquet floors, etc. Garage (2-3 cars). Secluded garden. Fine trees, lawns, etc., in all about $\frac{3}{4}$ ACRE

PRICE £10,500 FREEHOLD

Agents: MAPLE & CO., LTD., as above.

SURREY HILLS. 650 FEET UP

Five minutes from station with service of electric trains to London Bridge and Charing Cross, 30 minutes service.

ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE



On 2 floors only. Hall with cloakroom, 4 reception rooms, billiard room, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, usual offices. Central heating. New decorations. Main services. Two cottages. Double garage and outbuildings. Matured gardens with shady lawns, hard tennis court, orchard and paddock. **ABOUT 5½ ACRES**

FREEHOLD £12,500

Recommended by the Agents: MAPLE & CO., LTD., as above.

ISLE OF WIGHT

In the beautiful St. Lawrence area. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile station.



MODERNISED OLD FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE

Built of stone with thatched roof and approached by drive. Four bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, cloakroom, kitchen and staff room. Co.'s electricity and water. Garage. Swimming pool. Charming gardens, orchard, paddock.

About 3 ACRES in all. **FREEHOLD £10,000 (OPEN TO OFFER)**. Agents: MAPLE & CO., LTD., 5, Grafton St., W.1 (REGENT 4685).

Telegrams:
"Wood, Agents, Weso,
London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

MAYfair 6241
(10 lines)

By order of the Exors. of the will of Lady Thursby.
FOUNTAIN COURT, BROOK, Nr. CADNAM, HANTS

In the best part of the New Forest.

FREEHOLD



The delightful Modern Country Residence in the Tudor Style, standing high in park-like and beautiful gardens. Hall, 5 reception rooms, modern domestic offices with Aga, 6 best bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 9 secondary bedrooms. Central heating. Own water and electricity. Large lake. Kitchen garden. Home dairy farm. Four cottages. Garages. Stabling.
ABOUT 75 ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION (except one cottage).

Possession of farm at Michaelmas.

For sale by auction on the property 8th July (unless sold privately).

Joint Auctioneers: RUMSEY & RUMSEY, 111, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth (Tel. 7080), and JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1.

UNDER AN HOUR NORTH OF TOWN

3 miles from main line station; buses pass Drive.

A BEAUTIFUL MOATED QUEEN ANNE HOUSE IN SPLENDID ORDER
standing in a lovely old-world garden and park of
ABOUT 36 ACRES

Approached from main London road by carriage drive half-mile in length, with double entrance lodge.

Ten bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms.

Central heating. Main electricity. Garages for 5 cars. Stabling.

FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE PRICE

Recommended by FRED. TAYLOR & CO., Duke Street, Chelmsford, and JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (83,503)

BETWEEN ALTON AND ODIHAM

Close to bus route, 3 miles from main line station.



MODERN HOUSE IN THE STYLE OF AN ELIZABETHAN MANOR

Three reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Main electric light and water.

Central heating.

Delightful grounds with two tennis courts and swimming pool.

Modern T.T. farm with cow-ties for 20. Three modern cottages. Flat.

In all

ABOUT 165 ACRES

WITH VACANT POSSESSION OF THE WHOLE
Recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1. (62,646)

HAMPSHIRE

1 mile east of Alresford.

HISTORIC WESTERN COURT, BISHOPS BUTTON

Six bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, up-to-date domestic offices. Main electricity. Excellent water supply.

Delightful Gardens.

Trout fishing.

SPLENDID RANGE OF FARM BUILDINGS, including T.T. cowhouse for 50.

Modern bungalow. Six cottages.

12 acres of Model Watercress Beds, with Packing Sheds. 15½ acres of rich gravel-bearing land.

ALTOGETHER ABOUT 261 ACRES

WITH VACANT POSSESSION OF THE WHOLE
(subject to Service Tenancies).

For Sale by Auction in two Lots (unless previously sold) at Winchester, on June 20, 1949.

Illustrated particulars from:

Solicitors: SHIELD & SON, Alresford; Joint Auctioneers: ROLAND HINXMAN & SON, The White House, 25, West Street, Alresford; JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

ESSEX—HERTS BORDERS

Bishop's Stortford 2½ miles.



THREMHALL PRIORY, TAKELEY

A beautiful Georgian Residence.

Eight bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, billiard room, modern offices. Main electricity. Company's water and gas. Partial central heating. Gardens and grounds. Walled kitchen garden. Garages, outbuildings, lodge and 2 cottages. Orchard, paddocks.

IN ALL ABOUT 18 ACRES

For Sale by Auction at Long's Restaurant, North Street, Bishop's Stortford, on Thursday, June 16, 1949, at 3.30 (unless sold privately).

Further particulars from STUART S. HEATH, Esq., F.R.I.C.S., Woodlands, Bishop's Stortford, Herts, and JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (83,445)

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

Established 1799

AUCTIONEERS, CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS
29, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telegrams:
"Farebrother, London"

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

1½ miles Winslow, 6½ Bletchley.



WELL-STOCKED GARDEN.

ORCHARD AND SMALL PADDOCK.

ABOUT 1 ¼ ACRES

MAIN WATER AND ELECTRICITY.

PRICE £7,000 FREEHOLD

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

For further particulars: FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, E.C.4 (CEN. 9344)
in conjunction with George Wigley & Sons, 24b, Market Square, Aylesbury.

FOX & SONS

LAND AGENTS

BOURNEMOUTH—SOUTHAMPTON—BRIGHTON—WORTHING

BOURNEMOUTH

WILLIAM FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.
E. STODDART FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.
H. INSLEY FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.

SALE WEDNESDAY NEXT.

Only 3½ miles from the centre of Bath on the main road to Frome and enjoying magnificent views over beautiful countryside. Only about 2 hours by fast train to Paddington.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE COMPACT FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE

"COURT ESSINGTON"
COMPRISING A BATH STONE
RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER

Eight bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, entrance hall, finely proportioned lounge or music room with wagon roof, sun lounge, dining room, library, breakfast room, compact domestic offices.

GARAGE FOR 3 CARS. STABLING WITH 2 LOOSE BOXES. COWHOUSE WITH 6 TYINGS. DAIRY, ETC.

PAIR OF COTTAGES. BUNGALOW. VILLA RESIDENCE.

Solicitors: Messrs. ATCHLEYS, 33, Corn Street, Bristol. Auctioneers: Messrs. Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, and at Southampton, Brighton and Worthing

MID-SUSSEX

In a delightful rural position to the north of the village, less than 3 miles from Hassocks main line station. Haywards Heath about 6 miles, Brighton 9 miles. A MINIATURE COUNTRY ESTATE OF GREAT APPEAL.

A WELL-PLANNED MODERN HOUSE

Facing south and affording:



borders, flower beds, kitchen garden, orchard and meadows, extending in all to about 15½ ACRES. PRICE £17,500 FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION Joint Sole Agents: CYRIL JONES, F.A.I., Estate House, King Street, Maidenhead; FOX & SONS, 117, Western Road, Brighton 1. Tel.: Hove 9201 (6 lines).

SOUTH COAST

Between the Downs and the sea on high ground enjoying delightful views. One mile station. Close omnibus route.

ATTRACTIVE DETACHED MODERN COTTAGE RESIDENCE



Four bedrooms, half-tiled bathroom, 2 reception rooms, sun loggia, labour-saving kitchen.

Garage. Main services.

Well laid out garden of about ¼ OF AN ACRE

PRICE £4,750 FREEHOLD

Fox & Sons, 41, Chapel Road, Worthing.

WIMBORNE, DORSET

Situated on Colehill in an excellent residential area with rural surroundings and commanding magnificent uninterrupted views to the Purbeck Hills and the Isle of Wight.

THE SPECIALLY DESIGNED AND MOST ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, "LYNDHURST"



VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

To be Sold by Auction at St. Peters Hall, Hinton Road, Bournemouth, on July 14, 1949 (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. WILEY & POWLES, Princes House, 39, Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1. Joint Auctioneers: Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth; Mr. HAROLD E. CLUTTERBUCK, 12, West Boro, Wimborne, Dorset.

Bournemouth 6300
(5 lines)

44-52 OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH
(12 BRANCH OFFICES)

SOUTHAMPTON

ANTHONY B. FOX, F.R.I.C.S.
T. BRIAN COX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.

BRIGHTON

J. W. SYKES. A. KILVINGTON.

BOURNEMOUTH—SOUTHAMPTON—BRIGHTON—WORTHING

MIDFORD, NEAR BATH, SOMERSET

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SALE WEDNESDAY NEXT.

Only 3½ miles from the centre of Bath on the main road to Frome and enjoying magnificent views over beautiful countryside. Only about 2 hours by fast train to Paddington.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE COMPACT FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE

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LAND AGENTS

BOURNEMOUTH—SOUTHAMPTON—BRIGHTON—WORTHING

SALE WEDNESDAY NEXT.

Only 3½ miles from the centre of Bath on the main road to Frome and enjoying magnificent views over beautiful countryside. Only about 2 hours by fast train to Paddington.

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LAND AGENTS

ESTATE

KENsington 1490
Telegrams:
"Estate, Harrods, London"

HARRODS

34-36, HANS CRESCENT, LONDON, S.W.1

OFFICES

Surrey Offices:
West Byfleet
and Haslemere

FORTHCOMING PROPERTY AUCTION SALES

To be offered on the dates stated (if not previously sold privately). Illustrated particulars and conditions of sale will be sent upon application.

AUCTION JUNE 21 (IF NOT SOLD PRIVATELY)

THE MOUNT, OXSHOTT, SURREY

EXCELLENTLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE

in faultless order.

Enjoying fine views over the famous Oxshott Woods and beyond.

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms. Co.'s services. Modern Drainage. Cottage.

Tennis pavilion with sprung dance floor (40 ft. x 16 ft.). Garages. Very fine gardens and grounds.

Tennis lawns, woodland, etc., in all **ABOUT 11 ACRES**

Lease 55 years. Ground rent £61 p.a.

Solicitors: Messrs. PIESS & SONS, 73, Cheapside, E.C.2. Auctioneers: HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (KENsington 1490. Extn. 810) and Messrs. BARTON, WYATT & BOWDEN, Esher, Surrey (Esher 1188/9).



AUCTION JULY 19 (IF NOT SOLD PRIVATELY)

SANDHILLS CORNER, WITLEY, SURREY

Fine situation in this lovely district. Panoramic views. South aspect. Station about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED MODERN RESIDENCE IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER

Oak and pine floors, exceptional range built-in cupboards, hall, 3 reception rooms, principal suite (bed, dressing and bathrooms), 5 other bedrooms, 2 other bathrooms. Ultra-modern domestic offices.

Co.'s electric light, power and water. Complete central heating. Modern drainage. Built-in garage.

PLEASANT SHADY GROUNDS **ABOUT 2½ ACRES**

FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION

Solicitors: Messrs. HAWES & UDELL, 29, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C.2. Auctioneers: HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (KENsington 1490. Extn. 810), and 56a, High Street, Haslemere, Surrey (Tel. 953/4).



AUCTION JULY 5 (IF NOT SOLD PRIVATELY)

WATERDELL HOUSE, CROXLEY GREEN, HERTS

DESIRABLE FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Only 16 miles from London in rural surroundings.

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms. Co.'s services.

Modern drainage. Garages (3). Stabling (2). Cottage.

Pleasant walled gardens and kitchen garden.

Pasture field, etc., in all **ABOUT 7½ ACRES**. Very suitable for market gardening.

Solicitors: Messrs. TOLHURSTS, Gravesend, Kent. Auctioneers: HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (KENsington 1490. Extn. 807).



AUCTION JUNE 28 (UNLESS SOLD PRIVATELY)

GULL ROCK HOUSE, CARLYON BAY

Right on the Cornish coast with superb views.

A MODERN SUN-TRAP HOUSE

With every convenience and no staff problems. Five bedrooms, 2 reception, large kitchen, maid's sitting room, 2 bathrooms. Central heating. Oak floors

Main services.

Large garage.

Sleeping balconies and sun-bathing roof.

Small garden.

Auctioneers: HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, London, S.W.1 (Tel: KENsington 1490. Extn. 809).

AUCTION JULY 12 (IF NOT SOLD PRIVATELY)

ECHO PIT LODGE, GUILDFORD

Fine situation on the outskirts of this favourite town. Standing high with extensive views to south over Chantry Woods and to Hindhead.

EXCELLENTLY BUILT FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

On two floors. Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 bed and dressing rooms. Two bathrooms. Main services. Partial central heating.

Double garage (2 rooms over). Greenhouses.

Attractive mature gardens and grounds.

ABOUT 4½ ACRES
VACANT POSSESSION



Solicitors: Messrs. WILEY & POWLES, Princes House, 39, Jermyn Street, S.W.1. Auctioneers: HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel: KENsington 1490. Extn. 806).

AUCTION JUNE 28 (IF NOT SOLD PRIVATELY)

HILL COURT, WOLDINGHAM, SURREY

600 feet up. Fine views, pleasant rural situation yet on bus route and close to station.

VERY CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 6-7 bedrooms, 1-2 bathrooms. Co.'s services.

Modern drainage.

Double garage, heated greenhouse.

Delightful mature grounds, including tennis and croquet lawns, orchards, etc.

ABOUT 2½ ACRES

FREEHOLD

VACANT POSSESSION

Solicitors: Messrs. WHITLEY HUGHES & LSCOMBE, East Grinstead, Sussex (Tel. 1 and 370). Auctioneers: HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel: KENsington 1490. Extn. 807), and Messrs. C. & F. RUTLEY, Woldingham, Surrey (Tel. 3224).



AUCTION JULY 19 (IF NOT SOLD PRIVATELY)

FOLEY HOUSE, BOGNOR REGIS

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED MODERN GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE OF ATTRACTIVE AND DIGNIFIED ELEVATION

Best residential area half a mile from the sea, station and shops.

Hall, 2 reception rooms, 6 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, staff sitting room. Main services. Central heating. Garage. Pleasant secluded gardens.

FREEHOLD
POSSESSION

Solicitors: Messrs. TYNDALL NICHOLS & HADFIELD, 95, Colmore Road, Birmingham 3. Auctioneers: HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (KENsington 1490. Extn. 809), and Messrs. TREGEAR & SONS, Aldwick Road, West Bognor Regis (Bognor Regis 1771).

44, ST. JAMES'S
PLACE, S.W.1

By direction of Captain J. H. McInnes Skinner.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

REGENT 0911 (2 lines)
REGENT 2858

NORFOLK

BRAMERTON GRANGE, near Norwich
Two minutes to bus stop.



For sale by auction at The Royal Hotel, Norwich (unless sold privately), on
Tuesday, July 12, 1949, at 4 p.m.

Joint Auctioneers: HANBURY WILLIAMS, Esq., 3, Upper King Street, Norwich; JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1; Soleitors: Messrs. GILBERT AND CO., 12, Upper King Street, Norwich.

RURAL SURREY*

In that lovely district between Reigate and Dorking. Bus service near.

16th century black-and-white Country Cottage Residence

Restored and modernised, now in beautiful order. High situation, lovely views, western aspect. Three sitting rooms, gentlemen's cloakroom, 3 bedrooms, bathroom. Main electricity and power. Company's water. Two garages. Piggeries and other buildings. Charming old garden and meadow.

3½ ACRES IN ALL, EARLY VACANT POSSESSION

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £6,750

Sole Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R.23,193)

MID HAMPSHIRE

8 miles from Winchester

PERIOD COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF GREAT CHARACTER

together with ½ mile of private trout fishing.



Sole Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK (as above).

Elizabethan Country Residence (1570)

In splendid order and modernised. Lounge-hall and 3 sitting rooms, 6 principal bed and dressing rooms, and maids' rooms, 4 bathrooms. Main electricity and power. Central heating. Plenty of water. Two modern cottages (service tenancies). Stabling and garage. Charming gardens and well-timbered paddock; about

5 ACRES IN ALL

For sale by auction at The Royal Hotel, Norwich (unless sold privately), on
Tuesday, July 12, 1949, at 4 p.m.

Joint Auctioneers: HANBURY WILLIAMS, Esq., 3, Upper King Street, Norwich; JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1; Soleitors: Messrs. GILBERT AND CO., 12, Upper King Street, Norwich.

WEST SUSSEX—HANTS BORDERS

FIRST-CLASS, COMPACT, EASILY-WORKED T.T. ATTESTED DAIRY AND MIXED FARM OF 5½ ACRES

Superior farmhouse, 2 cottages, excellent buildings with new cowshed, Gascoigne milking parlour, etc.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £20,000

including valuable Guernsey herd, dead stock and tenant right.

VACANT POSSESSION

Sole Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (L.R.23,169)

KENT-SUSSEX BORDERS

FORDCOMBE MANOR, near Tunbridge Wells

4½ miles Tunbridge Wells Central Station, 50 min. London Bridge and Charing Cross.
17th century Manor House.

Modernised and in beautiful order. Three sitting rooms, 7-8 bedrooms (some with basins), 2 bathrooms, Esse cooker, maids' sitting room. Main electric and power. Company's water. Central heating. Stabling and 2 garages, 2 cottages and flat. Lovely grounds, 3 orchards, also arable and pasture. Total area about

86 ACRES

For sale by auction at The London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, on Tuesday, July 12, 1949, at 2.30 p.m. (unless sold previously), with Vacant Possession (except one cottage).

Sole Agents: MESSRS. FRANCIS & CROOKENDEN, 31, Great Queen Street, W.C.2; Joint Auctioneers: MESSRS. JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1, and MESSRS. IBBETT, MOSELEY, CARD & CO., of Sevenoaks, and branches.



ABERDEENSHIRE

KINELLAR LODGE. 10 miles Aberdeen

A typical and charming Scottish house and garden with about 40 acres (or 150 acres), near the River Don. Part of the house dates from the 17th century, with later additions and modern improvements.

Four reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc. Central heating. Private electric plant (grid soon available). The house faces south and the sheltered gardens and woods are a lovely feature of the property.

The Home Farm (110 acres) let to a tenant can be purchased, if desired. For further particulars apply to Sole Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1 (Tel.: Regent 0911), and MESSRS. C. W. INGRAM & SON, 90, Princes Street, Edinburgh (Tel.: Edinburgh 32251).

For Sale by Private Treaty

WILTSHIRE DOWNS

17th century brick and tiled Country Residence with Queen Anne addition



In a lovely district, close to the

WILTSHIRE DOWNS

17th century brick and tiled Country Residence with Queen Anne addition



Sole Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R.14,401)

SALISBURY
(Tel: 2491)

WOOLLEY & WALLIS

and at RINGWOOD & ROMSEY

NEW FOREST

In a perfect situation 10 miles from Salisbury.

CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE



THE WHITE COTTAGE, WOODGREEN

Three rec., 5 bed. (all h. and c.), 2 bath. Double garage. Outbuildings.

1½ ACRES

MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER.

Auction in Salisbury July 12, 1949 (unless previously sold).

Illustrated particulars (price 2/-) in due course.

To Let Unfurnished for a Term of Years at a Low Rent.

NORFOLK

ELIZABETHAN MANSION 14 MILES NORTH-WEST OF NORWICH;
12 MILES FROM COAST



Six reception, 23 bed and dressing rooms (of which 13 on second floor can easily be shut off if not required), 4 bathrooms. Self-contained staff flat.

Chauffeur's cottage.

Entrance lodge.

Gardens, walled garden, etc., extend to 16½ ACRES

Protected by estate of 3,000 acres, over which shooting can be made available; up to 1,300 pheasants and 750 partridges in a season since war.

Further particulars from

W. O. E. BECK

Chartered Land Agent, Estate Office, Tabley, Knutsford, Cheshire.

WEST SURREY

Farnham 4 miles. In a wonderful position with magnificent views to the south and south-east.

NORMANSWOOD, TILFORD

Exceptionally well built Residence in perfect decorative repair.

Seven principal beds.

Three bathrooms. Ample offices.

Attractive natural grounds.

IN ALL 79 ACRES

Three cottages. Chauffeur's flat.

Main electricity and water.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY



R. B. TAYLOR & SONS

16, PRINCES STREET, YEOVIL, SOMERSET. Tel: 817-8

ALSO AT SHERBORNE AND BRIDGWATER

ISLE OF WIGHT. Old-World Thatched Residence, 9 bed., bath, 4 reception. Magnificent Gardens. All Main Services. POSSESSION. Price on application.

DOWNSIDE FARM, Nr. Bristol. For sale by auction July 18. Superior Farm Residence and 83 acres. Carrying an attested and Licensed T.T. herd. VACANT POSSESSION Michaelmas next.

DORSET. Manor Farm, Chetnole. Yeovil 6 miles. Attractive Old Farm Residence, 2 cottages. 100 ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION Michaelmas next.

DEVON. For sale by auction, June 23. Yeatlands Farm. Axminster 2 miles. Attractive old-world Thatched Farm Residence. 85 acres. Salmon and trout fishing on River Yarty. Subject to tenancy.

WEST SUFFOLK

By direction of Air Marshal Sir Lawrence A. Pattinson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C.

**A Most Attractive Freehold Residential Property
FLORISTON HALL, WIXOE
WITH VACANT POSSESSION**



Hall, 3 reception rooms, recreation room, etc., 7 principal bedrooms, dressing room, 4 maid's bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 w.c.s, ample domestic offices. Main electric light and power. Central heating. Good water supply. Modern drainage. Most attractive gardens and grounds, useful outbuildings.

IN ALL ABOUT 7½ ACRES

For sale by Auction at The Lion Hotel, Cambridge, on Saturday, July 16, 1949, at 4 p.m. (unless previously sold by Private Treaty).

Particulars may be obtained from

Messrs. BIDWELL & SONS

Chartered Surveyors, Land Agents and Auctioneers: Head Office, 2, King's Parade, Cambridge, and at Ely, Ipswich and 49, St. James's Street, London, S.W.1.

GROSVENOR 3121
(3 lines)

WINKWORTH & CO.
48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.I.

By direction of the Trustees of the Right Honourable Lord Bethell, deceased.

BUSHEY HOUSE, HERTS

Under 14 miles from Central London. In a fine position facing south with open views; adjoining an old village on the edge of an urban area.

**AN IMPORTANT GEORGIAN
RESIDENCE**

Containing spacious and lofty apartments: 23 bedrooms, 6 well-fitted bathrooms, hall, 4 reception rooms.

BALLROOM AND WINTER GARDEN.

All main services.

Admirably suited for a HOSPITAL,
SCHOOL or CONVALESCENT
HOME



Auctioneers: Messrs. STIMPSON, LOCK & VINCE, High Street, Bushey, Herts, and WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.I.

RYE,
SUSSEX
Telephone: Rye 3155/6
and at
ASHFORD & HAWKHURST, KENT; HEATHFIELD & WADHURST, SUSSEX

KENT AND SUSSEX BORDERS

Delightful position amid beautiful country, outskirts unspoiled and pretty village, 6 miles

Rye, 12 miles Hastings.

EXQUISITE SMALL QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE OF PARTICULAR APPEAL
Providing a skilful combination of attractive old-world features with modern comforts and appointments.



VACANT POSSESSION (subject tenancy of land).
Auction July 6, 1949, or privately.
Particulars of GEERING & COLYER, Rye, Sussex.

FREELAND

FREEHOLD.

FREEHOLD.

By direction of F. J. Farrar, Esq.

**An Attractive Small Period House
THE CHESTNUTS, HUNDON
WITH VACANT POSSESSION**



Two sitting rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 w.c.s, ample domestic offices. Main water, modern drainage, partial central heating, Calor gas. Useful outbuildings.

Large garden and orchard.

IN ALL ABOUT 1½ ACRES
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY. PRICE £3,500

Particulars may be obtained from

Messrs. BIDWELL & SONS

Chartered Surveyors, Land Agents and Auctioneers: Head Office, 2, King's Parade, Cambridge, and at Ely, Ipswich and 49, St. James's Street, London, S.W.1.

GARAGE WITH FLAT. LODGE AND
COTTAGES.

Well-timbered grounds with water garden, kitchen garden, lake, pasture, park and accommodation land.

FREEHOLD 62 ACRES

**FOR SALE BY AUCTION
ON 23rd JUNE, 1949**

MYDDLETOWN & MAJOR
49, HIGH STREET, SALISBURY
Tel. 4211/2
Grams:
"VIGILANT"

**PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE
OVERLOOKING THE WYLYE VALLEY**

6 miles from Salisbury.

GROUND OF about
½ ACRE

Four principal and 3 secondary bedrooms, bathroom and w.c., 3 reception rooms.

Excellent domestic offices.

LARGE GARAGE

Attractive grounds and partly walled kitchen garden.

FREEHOLD. POSSESSION ON COMPLETION





JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF

8, HANOVER STREET, LONDON, W.1

MAYFAIR
3316/7

Also at CIRENCESTER, NORTHAMPTON, LEEDS, YEOVIL, CHICHESTER, CHESTER, NEWMARKET AND DUBLIN

WEST SUSSEX

Between the Downs and the sea.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE AND CAREFULLY MODERNISED 15th CENTURY RESIDENCE



Details of the Agents: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 37, South Street, Chichester (Tel. 2633/4).

SENIOR & GODWIN

CHARTERED SURVEYORS, STURMINSTER NEWTON, DORSET.

SOMERSET—DORSET BORDERS

THE EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE AND FERTILE DAIRY AND MIXED FARM OF 124 ACRES



WITH VACANT POSSESSION

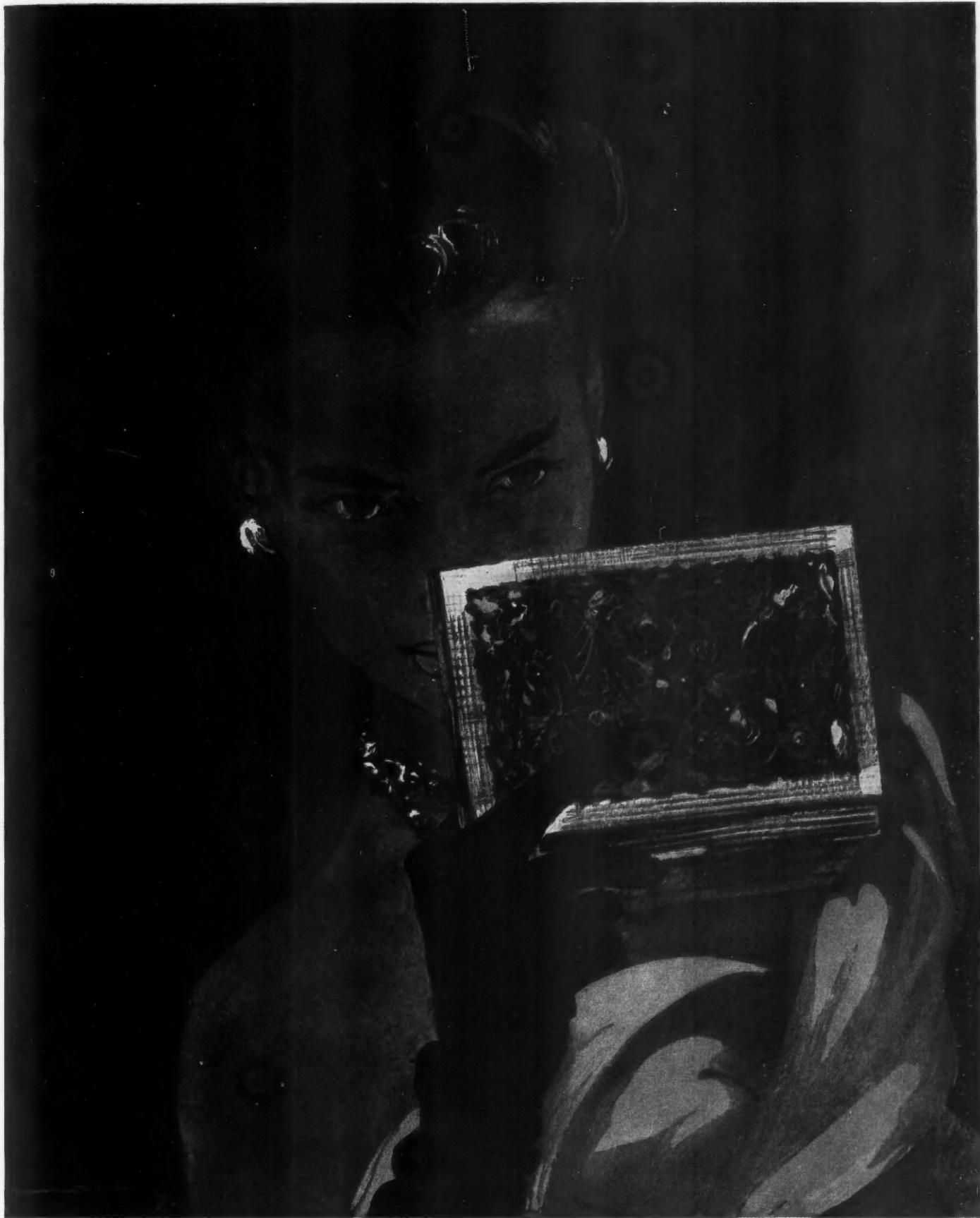
Auction July 7 for Mr. A. W. James (retiring after 42 years' occupation)

"COPSE HOUSE FARM," HENSTRIDGE

One of the best and easiest working farms in the south, with superior farmhouse of character.

One cottage and buildings.

Ideal for ley farming, milk production, rearing or grazing.



BOUCHERON

PARIS

180 NEW BOND STREET · LONDON · W.I.

NEW YORK

CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

LANGWATHBY, CUMBERLAND
In the Eden Valley, 5 miles from Penrith (main line), the Gateway to the Lake District. The most attractively situated Country Residence.

"STRATHEDEN"

Containing 3 reception rooms, 5 principal, 3 secondary bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, etc., with beautiful gardens and grounds, 104 acres in extent. Elevated situation with magnificent views. Garage for 4 cars. Ample buildings. Service cottage. Walled kitchen garden. Tennis court. 430 yards salmon and trout fishing in River Eden. Main water and electricity. Vacant Possession.

MESSRS. THORNBORROW & CO. will offer the above for Sale by Auction in St. Andrew's Hall, Penrith (if not previously sold) on Tuesday, June 14, 1949, at 2 p.m. Illustrated particulars and plan on application to the Auctioneers ('Phone 2095 Penrith) or the Solicitors: Messrs. ARNOLD, GREENWOOD AND SON, Exchange Chambers, Kendal ('Phone 49).

NEW FOREST

THE WHITE COTTAGE, WOODGREEN
Ten miles from Salisbury. A most delightful Country Residence in a perfect situation on the beautiful Woodgreen Common with extensive views over lovely countryside. Three reception rooms, 5 bedrooms (all h. and c.), 2 bathrooms. Double garage and outbuildings and about 2 acres of charming grounds. Main electricity and water. For Sale by Auction (unless previously sold) at The Red Lion Hotel, Salisbury, on Tuesday, July 12, 1949, at 3 p.m. Illustrated particulars (price 2/-) in due course, from the Auctioneers:

MESSRS. WOOLLEY & WALLIS
The Castle Auction Mart, Salisbury, and at Romsey and Ringwood, Hants. Solicitors: Messrs. JONES & PARKER, 45, Castle Street, Salisbury.

RICHMOND HILL, SURREY
The beautifully situated Freehold Residence and Art Galleries known as

DOUGHTY HOUSE, RICHMOND
containing entrance hall, 3 reception rooms, art galleries, etc., domestic apartments, staff rooms and garages, 9 bedrooms, boxroom, 2 dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, etc. A modern garden and lawns, will be offered for Sale by Auction (unless previously sold by Private Treaty) with Vacant Possession by

ALFRED SAVILLE & SONS
in continuation with

MESSRS. CHANCELLORS
at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C., on Tuesday, June 21, 1949, at 3.30 p.m. Illustrated particulars, plan and conditions of sale (1/- each) may be obtained from the Solicitors: Messrs. FISHER, DOWSON AND WASBROUGH, 7, St. James's Place, S.W.1, or from the Auctioneers: Messrs. ALFRED SAVILLE AND SONS, 51a Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2, and Messrs. CHANCELLORS, adjoining the Ballway Station, Richmond. The Cook Collection of Pictures and Sculpture were, until 1939, exhibited at the above-mentioned Galleries.

SUFFOLK-ESSEX BORDERS
Between the country towns of Halstead and Sudbury in a rural but accessible position and within easy reach of the garrison town of Colchester. The exceptionally comfortable and well-planned Country Residence known as

**HILL HOUSE, PEBMARSH,
NEAR HALSTEAD**

Three rec., compact offices with servants' sitting room, 6 bedrooms 2 bath. Main electricity and every convenience. Double garage, stable and useful outbuildings. Pleasant garden, kitchen garden, etc., in all about 1 acre. Part of picturesque Thatched Cottages (one let on weekly tenancy). For Sale by Auction in 2 Lots on June 23 (unless previously sold). Auctioneers:

MESSRS. R. C. KNIGHT & SONS
130, Mount Street, London, W.I. Tel. MAYfair 0024-3.

SUSSEX

Attractively situated Farmhouse, 7½ miles of Tunbridge Wells, 15 minutes' walk Ashurst Station on London main line. Lovely rural situation. Substantial House, 3 rec., 4 bed, bath, etc. Main water. Own electricity. Garage and excellent outbuildings. An attractive matured garden. For Sale by Auction during June at Tunbridge Wells if unsold privately meanwhile. Apply:

MESSRS. CHARLES J. PARRIS
amalgamated with

MESSRS. ST. JOHN SMITH & SON
67, High Street, Tunbridge Wells (Tel. 2723), and at Crowborough and Uckfield.

TOTLAND BAY, I.O.W.

Auction Sale, June 16. "Ribba Deyne," Freehold Residential Property in seaside and yachting resort. Lounge hall, 2 reception, first-floor sitting room, 5 bedrooms, Italian style loggia, 3 bathrooms, usual offices, all services. Central heating. Two-roomed bungalow. Garage. Beautiful secluded grounds. Vacant Possession. Particulars from

SIR FRANCIS PITTS & SON
Auctioneers, Chartered Surveyors, Newport, L.O.W.

FOR SALE

BUCKS. Sound Attested Farm of about 130 acres of fertile land, in ring fence. Fine farmhouse recently modernised and redecorated, containing 6 beds, bath, 2 rec., dairy, kitchen, etc. Excellent farm and stud buildings including some 20 loose boxes, Dutch barn, large implement shed, etc. Freehold with Vacant Possession. £15,500.—W. BROWN & CO., Tring. Tel. 2235.

COLCHESTER (3½ miles). Gentleman's small Freehold Residential Estate. Moated Queen Anne Residence, 3 rec., 6 bed., bathroom, attractive grounds and parkland. Modernised cottage, newly built bungalow. Excellent premises ideal for stock breeding and 83 acres. Particulars from A. C. GIRLING, West Stockwell Street, or FENN, WRIGHT AND CO., 146, High Street, Colchester.

BEXHILL. Lovely Seaside Home ¾ mile from sea in open rural surroundings, view over down to sea. Spacious entrance hall with beautiful staircase, commodious cloakroom, lounge 28 x 18, dining 18 x 14, study 12 x 12. Large kitchens, scullery and pantries. Central heating. Back stairs up to bathrooms. On this floor three principal double rooms facing south, one with dressing room, one double room facing north and one single facing east. Two modern bathrooms and separate w.c. Drying and linen cupboards. Fine garden with lawns. Fruit and kitchen garden. Two greenhouses, full-size garage, small stabling and coach-house. Total space 5½ acre. Just reconditioned and ready to move into. Vacant Possession June. Best offer over £8,000 to owner, TREDELYN, The Down, Bexhill-on-Sea.

BRISTOL. Weston-super-Mare Road. Somewhat for Sale, sound Market Garden and Farming Business. Excellent position for seed merchant's show grounds. Good land 48½ acres. Six greenhouses 100 ft. long, 238 frames. Vineyard, useful stone buildings. Shop on main road. Dwelling-house. Implements. All modern conveniences. In addition up to 60 acres other land can be rented and a charming old Rectory House adjoining can be purchased. Full particulars from KING, MILES & CO., Auctioneers, Chew Magna, near Bristol.

COTSWOLDS. Convenient Cheltenham, Cirencester, Stroud. Quite exceptional, most carefully restored, small Jacobean Cotswold Manor in superlative order. Three character reception rooms, fine lounge hall, exceptional domestic offices, 7 principal bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Central heating. Electricity. 130 acres first-class land in ring fence. Very fine range T.T. buildings of particular merit, now carrying pedigree herd. Two good cottages, Ballifill's house, Inspection essential.—Price and particulars, LEAR AND LEAR, 105, Promenade, Cheltenham. Tel. 3545.

CROSSHAVEN, EIRE. With magnificent views of Cob Harbour. Substantially built recently modernised House standing in one-acre garden. Six bedrooms, 1 dressing room, bathroom and lobby, oak-panelled lounge hall, drawing room, dining room, breakfast room, kitchen with Rayburn cooker providing constant hot water, also gas cooker. Main water and electricity. Telephone. Five minutes from Royal Munster Yacht Club. In South Union Hunt country.—Apply: Box C.E.889, 10, Hertford Street, W.1.

CO. KILKENNY. Offers invited pleasant Bungalow Residence, drive approach. Four beds (2 with w.b.), 2 recep., kitchen, larder, bath, sep. lav., garage, stable, lovely gardens, etc., own water laid on, modern sanitation. Approximately 4 acres.—SNELL, Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny.

DEVON (Exe Valley, few miles Exeter). A fisherman's ideal home. A perfect little gem of a thatched Cottage beautifully modernised and fitted and in perfect repair. Delightful rural situation, secluded, yet close to village, bus and train. Main elec., water and drainage. Four bed., bath, 2 sitting, kitchen, etc. Garage. Half acre really lovely garden. Freehold £4,950. Possession September. Specially recommended by CHERRYS, Agents, 14, Southwicks, West, Exeter.

EAST DEVON. Attractive Country Residential Property, 3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, avenue drive. Two garages, 2-stall stable, greenhouse, outbuildings. Approximately 25 acres, about 11 acres pasture, remainder matured gardens, tennis court, orchard and woodlands. Delightful situation, 5 miles from Sidmouth, 11 from Exeter. Vacant Possession.—Full particulars: HUGH MILLER & CO., F.A.I., Estate Agents, Ottery St. Mary, Devon.

ESSEX COAST. Exceptional value, 1939 price. Frinton-on-Sea, highest recorded hours of sunshine. The aristocrat of Britain's seaside resorts. A dignified modernised architecturally designed House with sea views and overlooking the golf course. Built solidly of red brick with tiled roof comprising large hall, cloakroom, dining room, lounge opening out into palm court, modern kitchen with Elizabeth Anne sink unit. Garage built in. Five excellent bedrooms all with fitted basins, and 2 opening on to sun verandah, also 2 boxrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 w.c.s. Entirely new hot and cold water system. Well-kept garden. House newly decorated. All main services. Freehold and Vacant Possession now. £5,250.—Key with CYRIL O. BELCHAM, House Agent, Kelvedon. 'Phone: Kelvedon 69. Photo on application. Mortgages arranged.

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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CV No. 2734

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Lenare

THE HONOURABLE SALLY ANN VIVIAN

The Honourable Sally Ann Vivian, the daughter of Lord and Lady Vivian, was born in 1930

COUNTRY LIFE

EDITORIAL OFFICES:
2-10 TAVISTOCK STREET
COVENT GARDEN
W.C.2.

Telephone, Temple Bar 7351
Telegrams, Country Life, London

**ADVERTISEMENT AND
PUBLISHING OFFICES,**
TOWER HOUSE
SOUTHAMPTON STREET
W.C.2.

Telephone, Temple Bar 4363
Telegrams, Advitos, Rand,
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LOCAL HISTORY

SINCE the time of Leland, our countryside has never been without its antiquaries and archaeologists, and to their labours we owe it for the most part that, in days when oral tradition survives with difficulty, if at all, the blasts of social change, it is still possible to see in depth the background of our country's past. The Elizabethan Society of Antiquaries was formed so long ago as 1572, and seventy years later Hatton, Dugdale, Deering and Shirley set to work as a group on the records of their respective counties. The period between 1700 and 1850 was the age when county historians like Suckling, Hutchins, Bridges, Surtees and Morant, following the example of Dugdale in his *Warwickshire*, and inspired by the Oxford antiquaries, produced the monumental folios we know so well. Their work was succeeded by that of county or regional archaeological societies of record which in the succeeding half century secured the co-operation of university-trained scholars and antiquaries, establishing themselves firmly on a subscription basis. The co-operation has been of immense benefit to both parties, and local history has found its place to-day in every stage of education; in some of our new schools even town and country planning has found an ally in the local historian.

These were some of the facts emphasised by Dr. E. F. Jacob in an address given some time ago to a conference called at Oxford to set up a permanent body representative of the many interested authorities and societies, and to organise the work waiting to be done by county Local History Committees in co-ordinating the collection, preservation and compilation of material suitable for local histories, and in enlisting the aid of willing and competent local volunteers. This Permanent Conference is now functioning under the auspices of the National Council of Social Service. Local History Committees are being set up in counties where they have not existed till now and "plans" have been prepared for the compilation of county bibliographies and the study of local history. Volunteers for the work are needed, and those who feel they have their contribution to make we would advise to get in touch with their County Rural Community Council. One important thing to remember is that though, generally speaking, the main object will be the collection of information about past social life in the neighbourhood, this will be incomplete without the recording and linking up of local happenings within memory. We are living, as Dr. Jacob says, in the middle of a social revolution. The landed families are disappearing, their houses are being sold, their monuments and evidences disappearing. Under similar economic pressure, many smaller houses—the country vicarage, the houses of the country doctor or solicitor—are disintegrating, and with them certain valued gracious traditions belonging to a quieter and

less anxious England. The Government and the specialists have taken charge. Before it is too late, ought we not to recapture for our new society a record of what family life used to mean?

The National Council of Social Service have worked out a Recording Scheme for which the co-operation of existing local archaeological societies will be required. These societies will have to recruit more industrial members instead of relying upon library and institutional subscriptions to keep them going. Dr. Jacob suggests that they might be able to do so by widening the conception of what is usually understood as local history. They, and presumably local historians generally, should be encouraged to widen their range of interests, and not to be afraid of subjects like the history of mills, factories and business houses, of social and sporting clubs with their valuable minutes and statistics, of inns and hotels, of fisheries, whether by net or line. In these directions there is good material to be found which is capable of being treated critically and thoroughly and, as Dr. Jacob says, such initiative is bound to gain recruits for the business of compiling local records and writing local history.

BUMBLE-BEES

All summer long, we shall hear the rollicking hum,
The lusty lilt of their old rude pirate song,
As they rove calm skies of Caribbean blue;
See many a shaggy striped-shirt buccaneer,
Fumbling to open some curious casket,
Spilling gold moidores and bright doubloons,
Stumbling from charted treasure caverns.
When autumn stars are smoky lanterns swinging;
From misty lairs, as from old seashore taverns,
Catch the distant rumble of their drowsy singing.

ARTHUR H. JENKINS.

BUILDING CONCESSIONS

SOME welcome increases of the grant payable to owners by local authorities under the new Housing Bill were announced last week by Mr. Blenkinsop. The maintenance and repair of houses of special architectural and historical interest may now obtain more than the standard 50 per cent. grant. This should expedite the restoration, and in many instances the conversion to useful purposes, of some country houses and notable buildings in towns, the cost of which has hitherto proved an obstacle. Also, instalments of a loan advanced on a house in course of construction can now amount to 80 per cent. of the work done, instead of only 50 per cent. Local authorities can make a second grant for "improvements" to a building which has already received a grant for "conversion" and an owner is now entitled to make an increase in rent for such improvements. A further 8 per cent. of the cost of work additional to that covered by a grant can be charged to rent. Moreover, rents fixed under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts may, in certain cases, be raised. But Mr. Elliott, in seeking to ensure that development charge under the Town and Country Planning Act will not be claimed on houses in receipt of financial assistance under the Housing Bill, but be treated as expenses, was unable to get from Mr. Bevan more than a declaration of the principle that they certainly ought not to pay development charge, since the condition under which the grant was made precludes the owner from any increment on his property. Mr. Elliott commented justly that the anomaly, and the Minister's caution, were typical of the increasing difficulty into which the development of property is plunged by town and country planning.

MARGINAL LAND PROBLEMS

THE arguments in favour of the cautious measure of assistance which the Government is now offering for the better use of marginal land for meat production are reinforced by the "Exmoor Survey" made by the Agricultural Economics Department of Bristol University which the Somerset branch of the National Farmers' Union have now used as the basis for a "draft policy" of their own. On Exmoor, only farms of more than 250 acres earn more than the value of their own family labour and though on the less unprofitable farms cattle and sheep production appear to contribute more to success than dairying, dairying has displaced stock-

farming largely because of the need for monthly income. The N.F.U. suggest the adaptation of the Hill Cattle and Sheep Subsidy provisions of the Hill Farming Act, so as to extend benefits "down the hillside" to approved occupiers of enclosed marginal land which, at present, does not qualify for any special assistance under the Hill Farming Act. As we have said, it must be the concern of the county committees who administer the new scheme to watch the economic returns likely to be obtained. Home-killed meat at present costs about twice the price paid for imported beef and mutton, and the taxpayer will naturally want to know if the investment of money in marginal land is likely to raise the average cost of production still further. Professor Ellison, who recently described to the Farmers' Club his war-time reclamation work in the hill lands of Montgomeryshire, asked why so many farmers made so little effort to deal with marginal land. One reason appears to be the difficulty described by Sir Percy Thomas, chairman of the Welsh Regional Board for Industry, in getting contractors to tender for reclamation work because of the remoteness and isolation of the farmer. "In the old days," he says, "the farmer could get Bill and Jack to do the work, but it is now subject to tender and Bill and Jack cannot prepare tenders."

CONTEMPORARY ART IN CATHEDRALS

A MANIFESTO delivered in a recent sermon in St. Paul's by Canon Collins for introducing contemporary art and music in the cathedral—in effect, more Moore and less Mendelssohn—sounds not unreasonable. Undoubtedly there are modern British composers able to supply inspiring variations to the services in use. And in the visual field the fear of introducing a discord into great historic and religious buildings has certainly produced much feeble sentimentality. Respect for ancient architecture can, of course, be charged with creating a museum atmosphere. Yet the standard for comparison at St. Paul's is not, as the Canon is reported to have said, "Victorian furniture," but classical design as handled by our greatest architect; a system of design demanding a discipline of hand and eye and mind which few modern artists profess, still less attain. Alfred Stevens succeeded in the Wellington monument; Garner perhaps failed, though not ingloriously, in the reredos that it is proposed to remove; and the test has still to be met by the intended baldachino. But it is more than doubtful whether we have a painter living competent to fresco the drum of the dome even adequately, let alone "magnificently" as the Canon believes. Sculptors of the statue of the late Eric Gill or Henry Moore could, indeed, enrich the new churches and cathedrals. But the possibility of gain in popular appeal or aesthetic significance by attempting to marry modern introspection with the intellectual grandeur of Wren is at least doubtful. It will be wiser to wait till contemporary art has learnt to adjust itself to the renaissance spirit—or been forgotten.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL ROBIN

EVERTYBODY is fond of the robin. As far as his own kind is concerned he may be a fierce, possessive little bird, who will stand no intrusion from another robin in his own bit of the garden, and will fight to the death in its defence. To us he is "bonny wee robin" and his very boldness makes him the more engaging. While other birds stop short at the bird table outside the window he comes with pleasant effrontery into the room and hops about the floor. For really brazen conduct, however, few are equal to the lady robin of Ringsfield in Suffolk, who has been sitting on her eggs in a nest on the lectern in the church. The vicar has very properly fallen a victim to her charms, and has put up a notice asking visitors not to disturb her. She, in her turn, has shown her gratitude by sitting reverently through the Sunday morning service, and flying out only when it was all over. A final tribute to be paid her will be the embroidering of a robin on a linen cover of the lectern table. Birds are often to be found on misericords and "poppy-head" bench ends, but this compliment is probably unique. It is to be hoped that her young family when they appear will be worthy of their birthplace.

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

OWING to the warm and dry weather this spring and the absence of any jays or magpies in the vicinity of the garden all the birds which nest in the neighbourhood have, it seems, had a most successful breeding season. Young robins, fluttering their wings and demanding to be fed, though they appear to be quite capable of finding their own food, are to be seen in every open space, and old man robin in consequence looks shabbier and more care-worn every day. His once brilliant red breast has turned a dull bracken colour, the sparkle has departed from his eye, and his demand for food when the chickens' meal is prepared in the shed has now lost its autocratic peremptory note and has just a hint of a supplicatory tone in it, which is unusual in the robin world. Since his hen is in all probability sitting on her second clutch the poor fellow is only half way through his troubles.

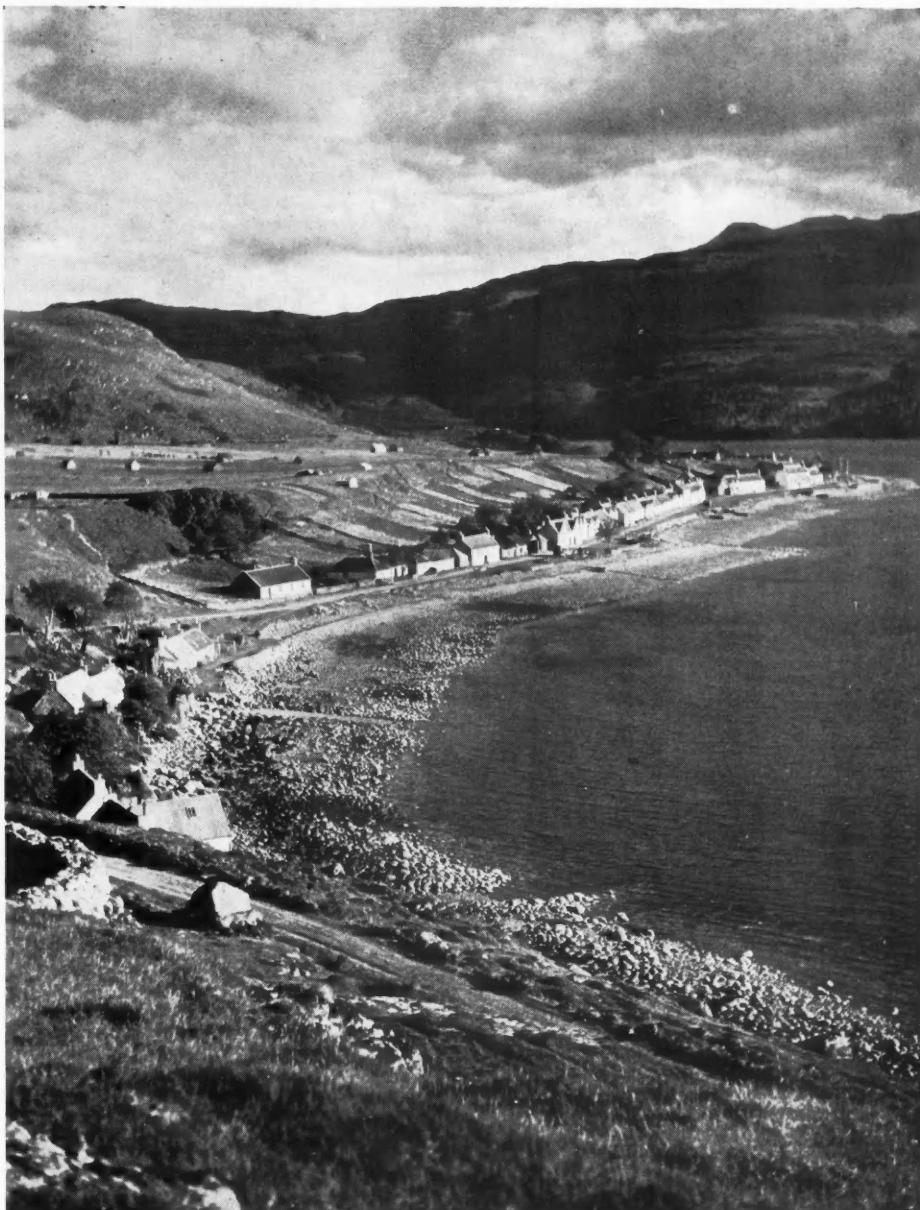
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FROM the activities that I notice in the neighbouring trees I gather that all the members of the tit family have brought out their broods without serious loss, and I was particularly pleased to see the attractive marsh-tits, which returned to the garden this winter after an absence of two years, with what appeared to be a complete brood on a blossoming apple tree which, owing to a small caterpillar that attacks the buds, was badly in need of attention by them. Young chaffinches are already in evidence, but it is too early yet to know what the results have been of the nesting of the other finches that built in the garden and the orchard. Every day I see pairs of greenfinches, bullfinches and goldfinches busy on the rockery, where some growth, presumably one of the many weeds which are flourishing there this spring, is providing them with edible seeds for their nestlings, and I gather from the number of treecreepers I notice that our pair of these birds also have raised a complete family.

Perhaps the most noticeable feature of a highly successful breeding season in the bird world is the very considerable number of thrushes that are to be seen everywhere, and this is particularly satisfactory, since in this part of the south of England there had been a marked falling off in their numbers before 1947. The protracted cold spell of that year caused such heavy casualties to the species that many people in the neighbourhood complained of having a thrushless garden; and a garden without its attendant thrushes on the lawn is hardly worthy of the name, and almost a waste of endeavour. The high-pitched song of this bird cheers one up on the most depressing dull mornings when one feels that life is but a dreary business, and on the occasions when he is not engaged in entertainment from a high branch he is hard at work on the ground ridding the garden of its slug, snail and other insect pests.

* * *

IN connection with the thrush's fondness for slugs and snails, I have been anxious about the ultimate effects on the bird's digestion of those of the pests which were suffering from a dose of a slug deterrent that I have been using with some success this year. This is a bran preparation containing some slight trace of poison which is quite enough to cause this garden pest acute abdominal pains, since in the morning one sees on the surface of the soil leading from the bran a glistening slimy track that winds here, there and everywhere, and at the end of it a slug, usually a huge brown fellow, obviously feeling very ill indeed and taking a gloomy view of his future. In quite a number of



C. Righton Campin

A WEST HIGHLAND VILLAGE: SHIELDAIG, ROSS-SHIRE

cases, though one sees the tell-tale track, there is no slug at the end of it because a thrush has been there first, but as all the thrushes in the garden appear to be in the pink of condition and bursting with health I imagine that the poison used is probably arsenic; and arsenic taken in very minute doses, so far from being harmful, is something in the nature of a pick-me-up and has a most exhilarating effect. I learnt this when, during a campaign against the locusts in the desert, a well became slightly impregnated with arsenic, which the winter rains washed out of the poisoned bran that the locust fighters spread in rows in the track of the advancing swarms. When, after analysis of the water, which showed traces of arsenic, the use of this well was prohibited, the local Bedouin were most indignant, since they said that the water in the well had never been better and that as a result the whole tribe were in the best of health and spirits.

* * *

ONE of the questions put to the Brains Trust at a recent sitting was how a man with a limited income should educate his small boys, and while pointing out the advantages of our National schools, not one of the members mentioned a very obvious and vital point, which is that a boy who attends one of these schools will acquire the local accent, and that the foundation of that accent will probably remain with him for the rest of his life.

I take it that accent is a thing that must never be mentioned to-day, although it is at the backs of the minds and on the ear drums of us all, and in the British Isles we have a very wide range of accents. Some of these are musical and attractive, but others most definitely are not, and are in fact so grating that one feels a selection board interviewing candidates for employment must unconsciously be influenced by them. At the risk of getting into severe trouble again with my anti-Scottish correspondent, I would say that the local accent acquired in most, but not all, parts of Scotland is pleasing, and when toned down by contact with the outer world serves as an attractive foundation. The same applies to Ireland to a certain extent, though sometimes an Irish accent is overdone, and possibly also to Wales, but it seems that the old local accents for which certain parts of England were once famous are rapidly dying out, and are being replaced almost everywhere, particularly in the South, by a blend of Cockney and Americanese that is neither desirable nor pleasing. The county in which I live constitutes a case in point. Some forty years ago the Hampshire accent was a modified form of that for which Devon, Dorset and "Zummeret" were once famous, but now it is only when one meets a sexagenarian in the back-blocks of an agricultural part of the county that one realises Hampshire was once almost West Country, and not a suburb of London, as it would seem to be to-day.

THE BIRDS OF ST. CUTHBERT'S ISLAND

Written and Illustrated by FRANCES Pitt

To me St. Cuthbert was just a name, so I turned to an old encyclopædia to see what it had to say. This was not much. It stated that he was born in Northumbria about the year 635 and when fifteen years old, while shepherding sheep, had a vision that turned his thoughts to the Church. He became a monk and for some years worked among the wild Northumbrians. Eventually he became prior of the monks on Holy Island, but he tired of their disputes and retired to Farne Island, to live in a hut there among the birds, cut off from the wearisome world by the grey waters of the North Sea. However he was not allowed to occupy his hermitage in peace: he was persuaded to return to the affairs of the world as Bishop of Lindisfarne, but his heart was on the islet set in the troubled sea, and after two years he went back to his hut, where he died in 687.

Although over 1,300 years have gone by, the name of him who must truly have been a simple and saintly soul still echoes softly down the centuries. Are not the eiders still St. Cuthbert's ducks? This fact conjures up a picture of the venerable old man on his windswept sanctuary with eider ducks nesting about him, puffins in lines on the cliff-head and arctic terns chattering and scolding on all sides.

Did the terns "dive bomb" him when he stepped too near their nests? Terns are ever terns, so fairylike, so beautiful, but of such shrewish temper. It was lucky for me that I had a hat on my head when my friend and I stepped from our boat and landed on the shore of Farne Island, for I received not one but many resounding smacks on the head. There were terns everywhere, on the rocks, on a stretch of sandy foreshore (Fig. 2) and on the grassy top of the island. One very lovely setting for a nest was in a patch of sea campion.

As we ascended the path from the landing-place a tern took perch on the National Trust notice-board and sat there as if on observation duty. Beneath it on the bankside a black rabbit nibbled the grass. On the right, on rocks orange with lichen, many terns disported themselves, some sitting on eggs and others merely courting. An incoming bird alighted with a silvery sand eel in its bill, posed for an instant with its long fairy wings raised on high, then lowered them and waddled on scarlet feet towards its mate. On the left, on the sandy stretch of ground, tern business was yet more active, for the nests were so many that the ground seemed to bristle with

small pegs inserted by the watchers to mark the whereabouts of the eggs.

And all the time my aggressive friend was giving me its undivided attention. Thump! bump! again and again it hit me on the head. The bird seemed to have taken a particular dislike to me, possibly on account of the camera I carried slung round my neck; my companions did not get half the attention.

But even terns could not keep one for ever when there were eiders ahead. In an earlier article about the Farne Islands I mentioned a rumour of distressing happenings during the war days leading to a diminution of St. Cuthbert's ducks, so it

was with anxious curiosity that the two of us looked around. I am glad to say that whatever may have happened the eiders were present in good numbers; indeed, I thought them quite as plentiful and quite as tame as in pre-war days.

As of old there were sundry stout ladies sitting among the nettles under the chapel walls, many more among the stones at the side of the tower, and others dotted here and there on the turf and even among the rocks on the shore. Wherever one went there were eiders and it was very necessary to mind one's step. Most of them were sitting tight, but a few had hatched their eggs, and taken their ducklings down to the water, and were riding on the surf in company with unemployed ducks and many handsome white and black drakes. The eider duck is essentially a motherly bird and the unencumbered ladies are always ready to help. It is not uncommon to see an eider duck taking her four or five large fluffy young ones off to the sea escorted by a couple of "aunts."

I do not think eider ducks worry much as to the identity of their ducklings. So long as



1.—ST. CUTHBERT'S DUCK: AN EIDER WITH DUCKLINGS ON FARNE ISLAND

they have some babies to mother they do not appear to bother. If they are their own, then that is all right, but it is equally all right if they come from next door. My friend and I found two eider ducks with nests side by side. Their eggs were just hatching. Some of the ducklings were dry and fluffy but others were only just out of the shell. It was amusing to see the active ducklings seeking the shelter of first one duck and then the other. It was evident that any mother would do, and likewise that the old birds did not mind whose ducklings they had.

We were looking at eiders and watching terns when a small, darkish bird ran over the turf towards a pool of fresh water that lies on the flat top of the island near the lighthouse. "Moorhen!" I exclaimed, and added, "but it can't be a moorhen." However it was. We learned from the watchers that a pair of moorhens are residents on the island, which is rather surprising considering that this species never appears strong on the wing and the flight from the mainland needs wing-power.

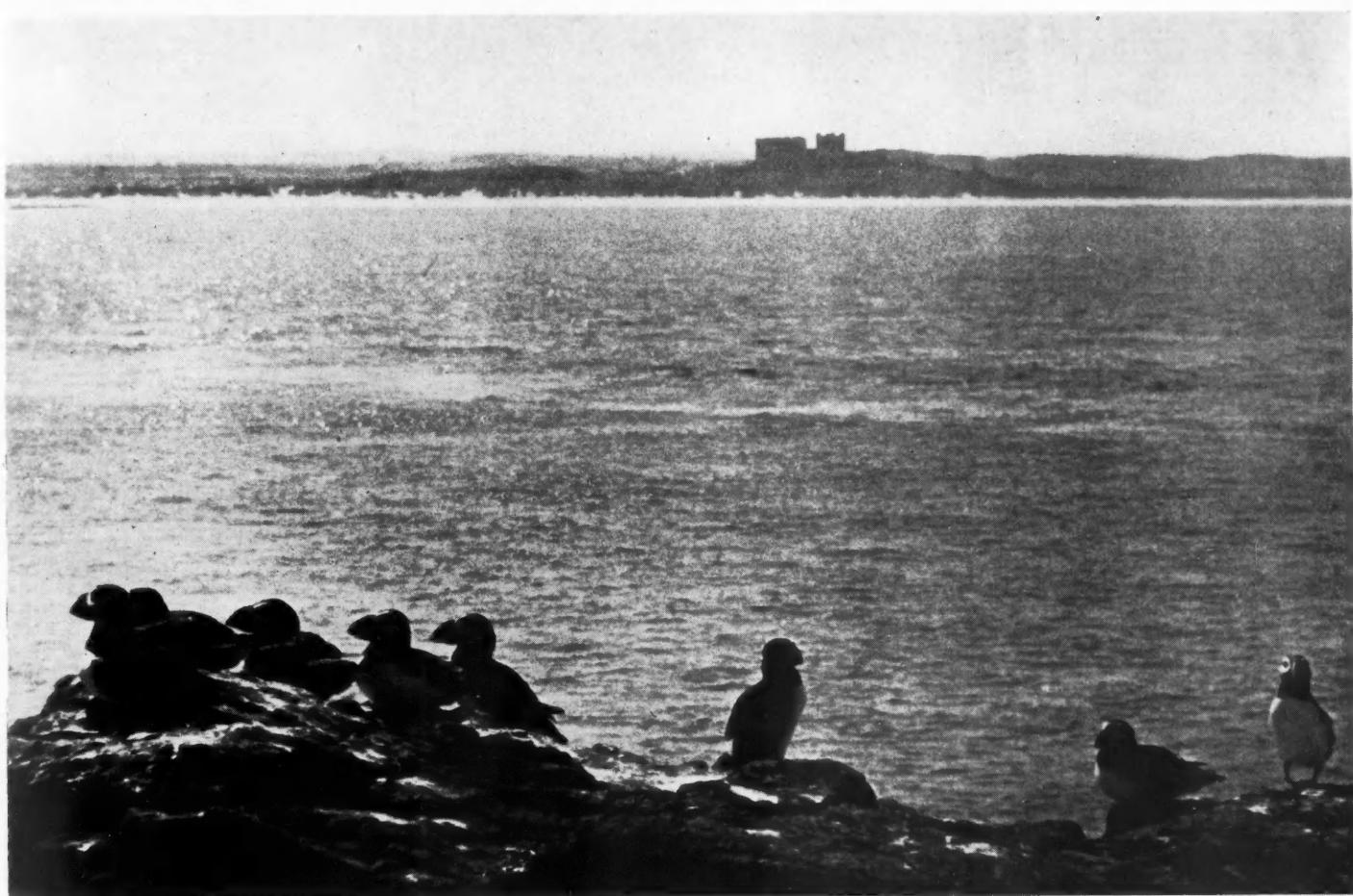
Continuing across the grassy tableland to the other side of the island, we arrived at the cliffs from which one looks across the silvery sea to the mainland of Northumberland and the grey silhouette of stately Bamburgh Castle guarding its long line of coast.

But the distant view failed to hold our attention with so much to look at in the foreground. Scores of delightful little sea parrots (Fig. 3) were lined up on the cliffhead. No bird is quite so droll and so adorable as the puffin, but it seemed to me that these puffins of Farne Island were the most deliciously comical puffins I had ever seen. They gazed at us out of their bright little eyes in the curious triangular setting peculiar to their species and drew themselves up to their full height, so that their great beaks, which look like a clown's nose, appeared bigger and more important than usual.

Nothing could have been more tame and confiding than these puffins. I paid them the unnecessary compliment of crawling towards them, scrambling along in a prone position and making the approach a gradual one. They eyed me and my camera with much curiosity but with little fear. I am sure their reaction would have been much the same had I walked boldly up. The only puffin that did seem somewhat nervous was a single bird with a beakful of slender, glittering silver fish. It was on its way up from the sea to deliver supplies to its chick hidden down a nest-hole. In places the ground was honeycombed with puffin burrows, as I realised when it caved in beneath my feet and I measured my length on the turf. This was at a moment when I did not wish to assume a prone position, not even to stalk puffins, and



2.—AN ARCTIC TERN AT ITS NEST ON THE SANDY FORESHORE



3.—A PARTY OF PUFFINS ON THE CLIFFS ON THE LANDWARD SIDE OF THE ISLAND. The castle visible on the mainland of Northumberland opposite is Bamburgh

I picked myself up with a peeved feeling. The puffins on the cliffhead, on the contrary, appeared to find my antics amusing, and had all the air of laughing at me.

I brushed the soil from my knees, emptied it out of my shoes and resumed my stalk of the puffin with the fish in its bill. Very quietly and carefully I moved towards it, taking shot after shot as I worked my way nearer, but it was a wary bird and had no intention of permitting a too-near approach. Suddenly it spread its short black wings and flung itself seawards, plunging headlong past several fulmar petrels sitting in a gossipy group on an outjutting rock. The fulmars uttered cackling sounds as if crying abuse, but the puffin was already out of hearing, being by now on the waves.

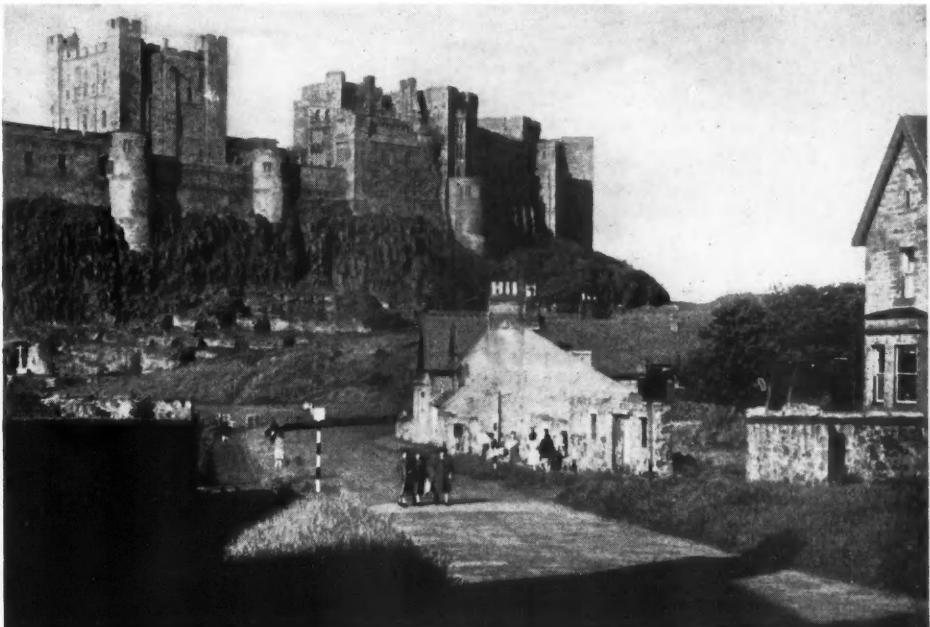
I watched the fulmars, at the same time bringing my camera, with a long-focus lens attached, to bear upon them, and wondered if St. Cuthbert knew these attractive and interesting birds. It is unlikely, for the fulmar petrel is but a recent addition, as time goes in ornithological matters, to the fauna of the Farne Islands. The story of this petrel's rise and spread around the coasts of Britain has been told many times. Suffice it to say here that 50 years ago it was practically confined as a breeding bird to the island of St. Kilda, but thereafter began to increase and extend its range, soon colonising the Orkneys and Shetlands, the coasts of the mainland of Scotland and now those of England. It has the curious habit of appearing in a locality, haunting likely nesting sites and sitting about for several seasons before actually nesting there.

In pre-war days when I visited the Northumberland coast, I was interested to see sundry fulmars wheeling about the walls and parapets of Bamburgh Castle (Fig. 4), evidently prospecting for nesting sites and as evidently not yet established there. This time there were yet more birds in evidence and two at least sitting immovable on ledges of the grassy cliff at the base of the castle walls. I am referring to the inland side of the rock on which the stately castle is built, the side that looks down on the

village street and is in clear view as one drives into the town. These birds, viewed through binoculars, appeared to be brooding, and I do not think there was any doubt that they were breeding there. Later, from one of the windows of the castle, I tried to get a nearer view, but it was difficult, especially when one's attention was distracted by sundry fulmars that had missed their footing on the balustrade and had tumbled on to the space between it and the window (Fig. 5). These birds, so elegant and graceful when on the wing, such masters of the air, were helpless in a small space and unable

to extricate themselves. Our guide, however, was accustomed to giving them not a helping hand but a helping shovel. The fulmar, when worried and bothered, has the unpleasant habit of ejecting the oily, evil-smelling content of its craw at anyone seeking a too-near interview. To avoid being spat at the caretaker kept a shovel handy, and whenever he found a fulmar or two unable to fly off, he just shovelled them up and threw them over the balustrade, when they spread their wings and flew happily away.

But to return to the fulmars on the rocks of Farne Island, sitting idling in the sun and



4.—BAMBURGH CASTLE, THE ROCKS BELOW WHICH ARE THE HAUNT OF FULMAR PETRELS

cackling to one another like gossiping old ladies. With my camera at the ready I crept up nearer and nearer, getting several shots before I discovered that there was a fulmar behind me brooding her single egg.

Fulmars are always amusing and interesting, yet here, with terns and eiders in such numbers, they could not hold one's attention for very long. I forgot the grey and white birds in watching a mother eider convoying her brood over the rocks and down to the water. She flapped down awkward places and the young ones came tumbling after her. They fell lightly and took no harm. It is surprising how bravely and how harmlessly ducklings will descend a steep place. A mallard duck at my home made her nest among the ivy and nettles on the top of a twelve-foot wall. Here she sat on her eggs and we wondered what would happen when her little ones emerged. The problem of their descent proved to be no problem at all: the old duck flew down and a rain of ducklings



5.—FULMARS GROUNDED ON A PARAPET OF BAMBURGH CASTLE

poured after her, tumbling unharmed to earth.

To revert to the Farne eiders, I wandered on along the cliff head and kept coming on more and more ducks. As I said at the beginning of this article, it did not seem as if there was

THE HAPPY GARDENER

WHAT hosts of enemies encompass the gardener, and how they mass for a simultaneous attack on all fronts, eating their way in with tooth and beak, battenning on garden produce and multiplying at a terrific rate. The gardener, hard-pressed, reviews his forces—the static flowers that "under their colours stand display'd"; the mobile insect-eating birds and less mobile toads and hedgehogs, leaders of the maquis; tins of poison and tools of manual labour, all bright in the gloom of the toolshed armoury. He appreciates the situation, and makes his plan.

Every gardener makes a different plan. Against rabbits, for instance, most people use netting or snares. But a friend of mine plants rows of lettuce three deep round any particularly vulnerable point. He says no rabbit can eat its way through three rows and live.

Another friend has this year lost all his peas to mice, but my mice, which used to eat peas whether paraffin-soaked or not, find better fare now in the hen run and have grown so fat they would do well for what the small girl, misreading her Christmas menu, called "micepies." Greenfly may, of course, be sprayed with soapsuds, and caterpillars be stripped off rose leaves into a box, but I prefer my neighbour's way of leading her hens forth to battle and shaking the caterpillars down on to them.

* * *

Slugs and snails, though slow, are too good at their fieldcraft for me and it's only the most unwary that I manage to kill. Worms may work wonders in beds but on the lawn they're a pest. I wormed it this year with a powder whose inventor proclaimed on the tin: "This worm-killer is infallible and the worms will immediately come up in swarms when they should be swept up." It was just as infallible as most things in this mortal life and, though I waited for days with broom at the ready, only three worms came up from a lawn all crumbly with casts.

Over weeds I waver between hoeing, handweeding or just digging 'em in, as the gardener does (to appear again after the next rain). Some weeds, like groundsel, are pleasant to pull; others, like ground-elder, are not so pleasant. But my hand-weeding is generally rewarded by some extraneous find like a worked flint, or some reminiscent fragment of a pre-war tea set or broken toy, which drives the mind ten or ten thousand years back.

But birds defeat me. Bullfinches look so jolly, perched in the fruit trees like tubby guardsmen in bearskins, that I haven't the heart (or skill) to shoot them. The blackbird too I spare for his song, which is sweet as the

fruit he eats, for our blackbirds have a distinctive family song which I used to note down with its yearly variations. Jays, though gay, I detest both for their harsh tell-tale call and their habit of eating young birds and green peas. Once, with much stalking, I shot one, but did it so badly I vowed never to try again.

Local wood-pigeons nest in the garden to escape, so the gardener says, the egg-sucking squirrels in the wood. Their bluer Norwegian cousins sometimes drop in of a winter's morning and finish off my sprouts while the jay—bird of a feather—keeps watch for them.

* * *

All these and the rats, animal and human, who raid my fruit, are on the open black-list and can be openly fought. It is different with the fifth columnist and friend turned foe. The dog, for instance, a sedate connoisseur of flowers till the holidays come, when he loses all garden sense and chases cricket balls, hockey balls, tennis balls, footballs all over the beds; or the baby, who one day turned from a blissful eternity of picking daisies to picking polyanthus and wallflowers; and the hens which sometimes escape, as only prisoners behind wire know how to, and attack with murderous beak and claw everything green within sight and strew the paths with débris. Already the wretched poultry-keeper spends so much time away from gardening over their feeding, cleaning and guarding at Christmas that it is clear why the author of my poultry manual called it *Eggs from the Garden*.

Worst of all is the gardener himself. Though I hide the necessary weapons from him, he yearly trims the forsythia so that it flowers

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any diminution in their numbers; indeed I began to wonder if they had not increased. As for the arctic terns there surely were many more. There were terns everywhere and their querulous scolding was forever in one's ears. Yet it was a sound of delight and part and parcel of this delightful spot. Surely St. Cuthbert must have loved it.

To tear oneself away from puffins and eiders, from fulmars, the busy little rock pipits, and the all-pervading terns was difficult but had to be done. We said goodbye to the watchers, whose anxious care does so much for the birds, re-embarked in our boat and set off for the mainland, to leave St. Cuthbert's island and its birds to the peace of wind and sea.

In conclusion I should like to remark on the good work done by the Farne Island Association in providing watchers and safeguarding the birds, also to thank its hon. secretary, the watchers, etc., for all their kindness and the help they gave my companion and me.

By G. RIDSDILL SMITH

out of reach; an ex-woodman, he loves felling trees—and cut down in its prime our only damson, to provide a pole for the washing line; having dug to death my wife's lily-of-the-valley bed he said to her with a grin: "Now you can scratch away there to your 'eart's content with your little trowel." He must, I feel, be the scapegoat of all gardeners since the days of Adam. But, as the family says, he's "wizard on birds."

* * *

The attack that cost most came from a hitherto unsuspected quarter. I returned one midday to smell that sweet, heady smell of crushed grass one connects with exciting events like point-to-points, or circuses, or the first lawn-mowing of the season. Sniffing appreciatively, I went round to the back of the house and stood, transfixed. For the tennis court was like a ploughed field, the yew hedges were breached with ragged holes and all the spring greens in the kitchen garden beyond were torn out of the ground. A man was surveying the broken wire between garden and field where a herd of cows stood blowing and lowering. It was the farmer.

"It's t' playful one as does it an' all," he said, pointing to a cow with a leer like "*La vache qui rit*" on the round cheese boxes. "She leads all t' rest on 'em."

But this light-hearted view was not shared by our daily, who had been all alone in the house that morning and who later described how she had seen wave upon wave of black-and-white cows pouring into the garden, and had bolted and barred all doors and windows and locked herself in the lavatory since it had the narrowest door. Had our neighbour not possessed some tincture of common sense and telephoned the farmer she might be there still.

So the gardener goes on, building his little world and warding off attacks by night and by day, in front, flank and rear. Even as I write I can see from my study window the dog chasing cabbage whites (which he often kills) over the new-sown patches on the court, while another member of the family is foraging in the kitchen garden for something to cook in the brick oven he has just built. But it is worth it, a hundred times over. "The Glory of the Garden glorifieth everyone"—and everything, from those humble vegetables which have lent their names to describe man's stolidity and are his most faithful servants, to the flowers, his friends. They breathe a language beyond the range of words (so we "say it with flowers"); their flower-faces fill him with hope and joy and humility, and their names are music on the tongue. Happy gardener!

FISHING PROBLEMS

Written and Illustrated by RICHARD PERRY

AT the time of writing I am living in a North-east Coast fishing village: but if my wife wants fish for dinner she has to order it from the nearest town, fourteen or fifteen miles distant. This paradoxical state of affairs, however, sums up present conditions in the inshore fishing industry in many parts of Britain.

True, every morning I hear the skippers knocking up their crews on doors and windows and, shortly before daybreak the dull heavy tread of thigh-boots echoing down the silent village street. Were you to follow them down to the beach you would find a group of fishermen in the lee of the old herring-curing house's gaunt ruins—disused these fifty years and more—discussing the weather portents for the morning's fishing.

So they are still fishing? Oh, yes! But not for fish. For the first time in their thousand years' history the Holy Island fishermen are not observing a winter close season for crabs and lobsters, but are hauling their pots all the year round. Creels, they call them, for they are not the huge bell-shaped pots of the West-coast fishermen, but almost rectangular, with a funnel-shaped hole in the mesh on either side, through which the crabs and lobsters enter in search of the bait—cod's heads or gurnards at seven shillings a box of refuse from the nearest fish market. The creels being comparatively small, a single boat's crew of three or four men may have a couple of hundred or more in the sea at one time.

Hitherto, the Holy Island men have only fished for crabs and lobsters from March to September, the winter months being given over to white fishing—mainly for codling, haddock and whiting—with the long-lines. Each member of the crew shot a line carrying 1,200 hooks, and these were baited by the women with mussels, of which the Holy Islanders are fortunate enough to have an inexhaustible supply close at hand on the five thousand acres of tidal mudflats almost landlocked by the Island. Baiting was an extremely unpleasant and unpopular job, reflected in my time in the rise from 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. in the charge per line by those women baiting for men outside their own family: for it was a six-hour job for one woman, and had to be done daily, because fish will not take stale bait. With the general rise in the standard of living, fishermen have found it more and more difficult to get their women-folk to do this thankless job—thankless, because with the scarcity of fish and the uneconomic prices for their catch, a week's fishing in the 'twenties and 'thirties brought in often enough for only a bread and margarine diet.

But, you will say, during the war there were fishermen on this coast earning £70 a week or so with the long-lines, and some of the older men not called up for the Navy were able to put several thousand pounds away in the bank. So there must have been plenty of fish in the sea then, even taking into

account the very high prices the fishermen received for their catches. True, and very much the same thing happened during the first World War. But how many boats were fishing during war years? Only a few inshore boats and a very few trawlers. In other words, the fish were given a chance to recover during these years of underfishing from the depletion in their stocks caused by over-fishing before the wars.

It has not been so much a refutation of the old adage that there are more fish in the sea than ever came out of it; for men, birds and seals—and the fish themselves, for that matter—have been fishing the sea for milleniums without exhausting the stocks. No, it has been the super-efficient, yet wasteful methods of fishing, with the introduction of the steam-trawler, that have effected this unprecedented scarcity: for the trawls fish on the spawning-banks, not only disturbing the fish at their breeding grounds, but mutilating vast numbers of young fish—potential breeding stock.

Once again it has been the tragedy of what is known as progress—the difference between the old inefficient methods of hit or miss with the long-lines, when the fish were under no compulsion to take the bait on the hooks, and the modern efficiency of the trawl which sweeps them all off the sea's floor willy-nilly. You take your choice: the first method brings in less ready cash, but an assured income for life (given economic prices); the second squanders the future for present wealth.

And so, to-day, there is hardly a long-line being fished from the Isles of Scilly to the Shetland Isles, for there are not enough fish to make the hit or miss method economic, and the Holy Island fishermen haul their creels all the year round. Their catches of crabs are moderately heavy, averaging about fifteen stone at each haul, but it is only the present high price of from eight to twelve shillings a stone that is making this fishing profitable. Running costs and upkeep of boat and gear eat up one-quarter of the profits. The quality of the crabs is not high: there are a lot of small ones among them, and we all know what that means—the young ones are not being allowed to mature as breeding stock. Who can doubt but that crabs, too, are being overfished? The numbers of lobsters may also be decreasing, though it is only three or four years since they were being taken in great quantities. A year or two more of crab-fishing, and they will be too scarce to be worth fishing. What then?

One Island crew has anticipated this outcome by having built for them a larger boat than the twenty-five foot cobles traditional to the North-east Coast. With this more powerful skiff they will be able to use seine-nets, which the heavy Scotch yawls to the north and the



WHEN FISHING IS BAD, INSHORE FISHERMEN GATHER MUSSELS AND WINKLES

Sea Houses skiffs to the south of the Island have been employing for some years. But the seine-net is as efficient and destructive on a small scale as the trawl-net, and its use must inevitably hasten the time when the inshore fisherman will finally be driven to beach his boat, as he was compelled to do in the late 'thirties, and make what living he can from gathering winkles and mussels between tides; or to build still larger boats which will enable him to venture farther afield for his fishing. The Sea Houses fishermen, for example, are considering the possibility of going south this summer to the St. Austell pilchard fishing off the Cornish coast.

Two world wars have proved, what no amount of scientific fishery research could ever have demonstrated, that both fish and shellfish require only two or three years' rest in order to multiply to optimum or near-optimum numbers; but that in the same period of overfishing their numbers can be reduced to scarcity level.

Therein lies the key to the problem. Prohibit trawling for, say, two years in every five, initially, in certain areas of the North Sea and North Atlantic, and such "farming" should maintain stocks at an economic level: for up to now it has not been found possible to devise a trawl-net which will retain only the larger fish and permit the smaller to escape undamaged.

As things are to-day, the once famous Iceland and Bear Isle "banks" are almost trawled out, and it is to Greenland and far north into Arctic waters that the trawler skippers must now take their modern one-thousand tonners, while the older trawlers, unsuited to work at such distances from their home ports, are compelled to prowl around North Sea coastal waters and make fishing still more difficult for the inshoremen, who dare not put their creels in more than a few miles off shore, for fear that their gear be destroyed by the trawl-nets—the present trawling limits being three miles.

To advocate controlled trawling is one thing, but how we are going to get a dozen different nations to agree to such a drastic international control is another matter altogether. There is this encouragement, however—that during the past fifty years there has been more international agreement about fishing than about most other things



TWO HOLY ISLAND COBLES BEACHED FOR PAINTING AND ENGINE OVERHAUL

THE YEALM ESTUARY

By T. G. EDRIDGE

THE approach to the Yealm Estuary, Devon, from the sea gives but the barest hint of the attractions which the Pool and creeks are soon to offer. After passing the sand bar in Cellars Bay, near where the sudden narrowing of the passage and consequent increase of tidal strength must have had something to do with evoking from fishermen its name—Misery Point—the tree-lined slopes begin to reveal themselves. A small group of cottages ahead by the water's edge appear perfectly in place. The river, which runs from east to west for this last half mile to the sea, now turns sharply from the north to form the Pool, by which name the harbour is known.

It is from the flanks of Dartmoor, some ten miles away, that the Yealm, the shortest of the South Devon rivers, splashing like a true mountain stream among the rocks, takes its course to the sea, five miles east of Plymouth Sound.

Tristram Risdon, writing his Survey of Devon in the early 17th century, commented that "the land maketh an outlet for the river Yealm to empty itself into the sea, thereof called Yealmouth, which descendeth from Dartmore, our Appenine hills, streaming through hungry and lean lands, before it visiteth Cornwood, by our forefathers called Corneard, when Ulfe the Saxon held three hides there. . . . Yealmpton or more properly Yaulhampton, is the chief begotten of the river Yealm. Here according to tradition the Saxon king Ethelwold had his palace."

As with other south-western rivers, this outlet is enclosed in the areas near the sea by cliffs and wooded slopes, with a number of creeks branching off the main estuary. These creeks, and the inland stretch of the Kitley, as the main river is known locally, dry out to mud flats at low spring tides, but after half-tide there is a fine sheet of lake-like water over six hundred yards in width at the point where the narrow Yealm itself, a mile below Yealmpton village, enters the estuary some three miles inland from the sea. This Yealm Estuary (Yealm, incidentally, rhymes with jam on local lips) has a charm and beauty not exceeded by the more extensive and better known Dart, farther east.

For yachtsmen the small landlocked Pool lies conveniently half-way between Salcombe and Fowey, for Plymouth, just round the corner, is not well suited for the mooring of yachts in spite of its historic associations as a great port. The sharp bend of the Yealm which forms the



THE YEALM ESTUARY, SOUTH DEVON, LOOKING NORTH TOWARDS DARTMOOR. The Thorn Estate is on the left

Pool gives good shelter from strong winds; but the swift tides, and adventuring gusts which come bouncing off the slopes, make the Pool hazardous for a beginner under sail. There are places where a small boat may be running comfortably before the wind, only within a matter of feet to be taken aback by a gust from the opposite direction. Larger yachts making the Pool without an auxiliary engine may find that a combination of strong tide and capricious winds under the lee of the cliff makes movement risky, and are best advised to navigate without engine only at slack water.

The first of the tidal creeks, in this case emptying into the Pool, also runs east to west, separating the twin villages of Newton Ferrers and Noss Mayo. Here windy tricks are not so evident, for the breeze tends to gulf easterly or westerly between the slopes, and provides fairly safe water for less experienced helmsmen.

At the time of the first World War these two old villages, linked across the Newton creek at low water by the Foss causeway, still carried on

the fishing tradition of untold centuries. They were a fishing community with still a considerable fleet of sturdy crabbing boats which had, however, known a steady decline since the turn of the century. The men who made a hard living from the sea in those boats were justly proud of their skill under sail. When it was that the natural sporting quality of the Englishman first showed itself upon the Yealm in sailing and rowing races no one knows, and it is a sad stricture upon our times that, though the regattas continue, not one of those fine old craft, still used in races up to 1939, survived the recent war. But two or three motor-boats continue with the fishing to-day. What were once self-contained communities have largely become dormitories for Plymouth. Industrial work may be more reliable for the sons of that older generation of fishermen, but the nation is poorer by the loss of men to whom the sea was their element and the facing of its dangers their heritage.

That an estuary facing into the prevailing winds should develop a tidal bore is not surprising. But in the local name for the phenomenon is something certainly curious. The waves, pushed right up the Newton creek a mile or more from the sea, are known as the Sitch. On the water-front in bad weather they say "Tis sitching badly." Now this term appears to be confined to the Yealm, and is used upon no other English river, but it is said that certain French rivers have a local word *syche* for the bore. Is there a connection? Did some French fishermen in the past, seeking shelter from the gale, see the bore and introduce their own word? Sitch—*syche*; the relationship looks too close for mere coincidence.

Perhaps the ideal introduction to the Yealm is earned by those who walk the cliff path from the Plymouth direction when the last of the bluebells throw a faint mist above the rich brown of dead bracken, and the heat of late spring drifts the perfume of gorse down the wind, and stonechat and whinchat flit from bush to bush. Then, in cloudless weather, the water will lie below in miraculous colour from the mingled reflection of sky and trees. Over in the corner of the Pool is that small group of old dwellings, as though part of the environment and rooted there with no appearance of an intrusion; and the same can be said of the older parts of the two villages. Again, it appears a reflection upon our century that modern architects have seemingly failed to produce houses which do not manage to escape the appearance of being intruders. The Yealm retains its great beauty in spite of the buildings of the last fifty years, with a slight possible improvement in design since the beginning of the century, when new residents began to arrive.



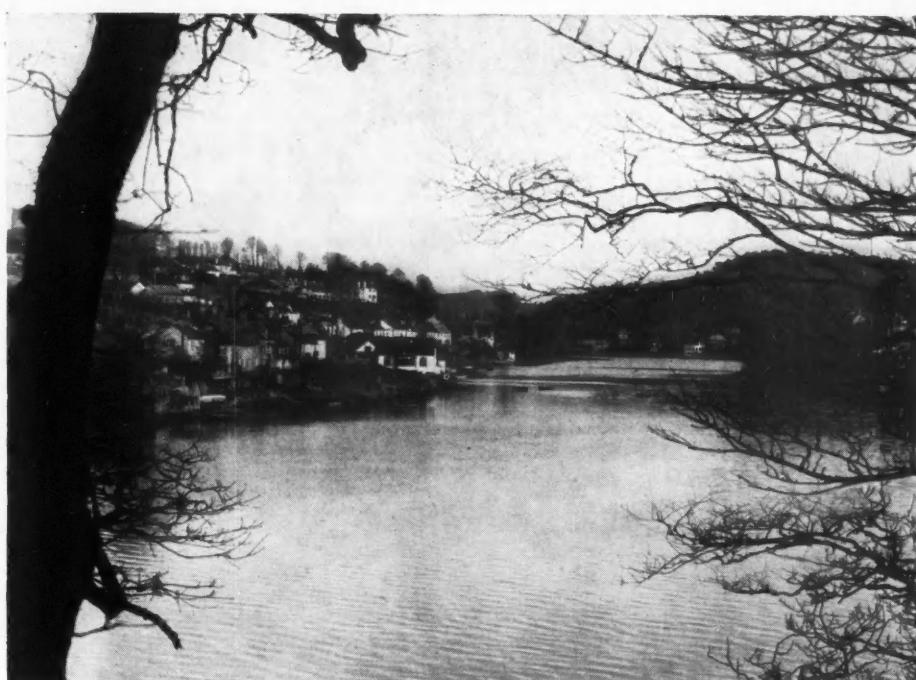
THE LOWER REACHES OF NEWTON CREEK. Newton Ferrers is on the left, Noss Mayo in the background

It is not often, in the neighbourhood of the Estuary, that a distant cat-like sound cannot be heard, which differs from the unceasing cries of gulls or waders. Overhead, soaring on the rising air-currents, is to be picked out from other birds, by the rounded wing-tips and characteristic flight, the greatest of English hawks, the buzzard, so fierce of aspect, but actually of a pacific temperament. The numbers have certainly increased in recent years, and often as many as half a dozen will circle together. It is in the variety of bird life that the Yealm is so well provided.

A bird-lover can feel that anything may turn up. In the winter of 1948-49 black-cap and chiffchaff were recorded wintering close to the water. Earlier, in the spring, the district was able to hear that great rarity in Devon, a nightingale. Among the many curlew on the Kitley mud-flats may be seen occasional greenshank, ringed plover and whimbrel, while the common scoter and golden-eye have appeared among the other ducks. Severe winter often brings both Great Northern and red-throated diver: over the water common terns may sometimes be seen dipping in their most individual flight.

From Warren Point, the cliff overlooking the Pool on the western side, a magnificent panorama sweeps from the Kitley to the north, with Dartmoor rising on the horizon, Newton Creek to the east, and away to the west the open sea with the dark shape of the Mew Stone with Cornwall beyond. This island with its one desolate building, Sam Wakeham's House, is half a mile off shore from the Wembury Waders' Sanctuary, which may perhaps be considered as part of the Estuary, for it is reached in less than half-an-hour's walk. There is installed a colony of turnstones, for ever busily searching the wrack at the sea's edge with excited flutterings. Grey and golden plover, knot, sanderling and dunlin are often found about this Wembury Reef, noted also for the wealth of its marine flora.

Thorn House, less than a mile upstream from the Pool, just shows above its surrounding greenery on the slope to the left. But that greenery is comprised of few common trees, for it is a collection of rare specimens from many parts of the world. Between the two wars a score of gardeners created close to the Yealm an arboretum where many plants unusual in our islands could be grown in the open. Rare magnolias, rhododendrons reared directly from the seed brought back from China by such great collectors as Reginald Farrer and F. Kingdon-Ward, eucalyptus and acacias from Australia,



THE UPPER REACHES OF NEWTON CREEK

leptospermums from New Zealand, Tasmanian shrubs—all were there, together with great bushes of camellias and the wealth of plants which the last century has introduced from the Himalayan regions. Not all these plants have survived the catastrophic changes of the last ten years: together with scores of other wonderful gardens, Thorn is partly running wild. Labour cannot be obtained to tend these lovely shrubs and trees. The wild stocks of grafted varieties flourish and put up suckers, and the rare graft above declines and often dies. For a gardener it is a startling experience to wander along paths as in an ordinary English wood, but to see these rare and exotic species untrimmed and wild of growth.

Just beyond Thorn, in the words of Tristram Risdon, "you may behold a large and profitable pond, strong walled and gated, which at every flood openeth itself, when the tide storseth it with sea fish, for the provision of the house, the ebb shutting the gate again." Although

after three hundred years the pond is not now used to supply the house, the wall still remains enclosing it. Where the water issues from the gate, a channel has been formed in the mud, and just off there, at the right time of the tide, is the most likely place for a fisherman to hook the strongly fighting silver bass, not perhaps the very large ones which generally prefer the lower reaches nearer the open sea, but large enough to excite the man with the rod.

Beneath the stretch of water by the Thorn Garden is the old oyster-bed, though the headquarters of the fishery and the great tanks, where the young are incubated after arriving from France, is farther upstream at Steer Point, which marks the limit of navigation at low spring tides, even for a small boat.

Possibly it is just near the old pond at Thorn that the beauty of the Estuary can be absorbed most fully. There, in a boat, perhaps trailing for a bass, with the tide high, Dartmoor showing purple in the distance, the massed ranks of trees on the slopes reflected in the water, an occasional bird-cry or raucous protest from a heron, winging with slow wing-beats to try another fishing station, and little to be seen of 20th-century buildings, is to be felt an experience comparable with the tranquillity of the Lakes or Scottish lochs. Or down in the mouth of the Estuary, with the sun sinking beyond the Mew Stone and more distant Cornish Rame Head, the sea stained in the fires of the sunset, is to be known a rare delight, with a possible distraction in the knowledge that as twilight gathers, so do the chances of that seven-pound bass taking the rubber worm, and giving a fight worthy of a salmon.

Then, later, as "the lights begin to twinkle from the rocks," to paddle back among the shadowy boats swinging at their moorings, with no intrusive clatter from outboard engines to jar the peacefulness, but only gentle water-murmurings, is to feel a contact which in an estuary, with the coming and going of tides, seems particularly to convey the pulsing of life. By comparison, regimented lines of houses and asphalt roads, in spite of scurrying traffic, appear inert and dead, and to take away more than they give.

Estuaries like the Yealm, its rock-fringed banks haunted by kingfishers, its foreshore, where during countless centuries fishermen have dug the ragworm for bait, have changed but little. There is some consolation in the thought that probably never before in its long history have a greater number of individuals, escaping the clamour and bustle of crowds, found relief and solace than to-day by these few miles of woodland and flowing water.



THE POOL, AN ANCHORAGE FORMED BY A SHARP BEND IN THE YEALM

ALONG THE ROAD BY KITE

By E. G. KAINES-THOMAS

ONE of my grandfathers must have been, in his youth, among the first to travel from Bristol to London by road in a kite carriage, or "charvolant," as the "horseless" vehicle was called. This was a carriage, designed and patented by a schoolmaster, to be drawn along by kites of special design. It was a very light and graceful affair, if one may judge by illustrations, weighing some two hundredweight unladen, and being little more than seats on slim and somewhat spidery wheels. The whole thing must, however, have been very strongly built, as the reader will gather presently.

I have in my possession an entertaining and extremely rare small book, *The History of the Charvolant or Kite Carriage*, illustrated by engravings on stone, describing the invention and the uses to which it was, or could be, put. My grandfather, being a pupil of the inventor and deeply interested by the kites, as any boy would be, was at times an ecstatic passenger. It was certainly used by others as a means of travel, for we read elsewhere of a curate going by kite carriage from Bristol to a village in the Vale of the White Horse to take up his curacy. The inventor of the Buoyant Sails, as he terms the kites, refers, in a somewhat alarming manner, to the wind as the moving principle of the Aeropneustic Science, "... in impetuous rage tower and palace are riven, and totter to the dust: the oak is shivered into a limbless trunk: the most potent works of man crumble into ruins: while Heaven, Earth and Sea are filled with devastation."

One cannot but admire their courage in venturing anywhere at all. Fortunately, the inventor was stout of both heart and limb, for, while flying his kite one day, when a youth, he conceived the idea of adding two more kites to a long line and attaching this to a board, on which he could sit and be drawn along. So well did this idea function that his first journey was, like the donkey's gallop, "short and sweet," for it ended with speed and suddenness at the bottom of a near-by quarry, luckily without damage to the passenger. The next practical test was with a four-wheel car, when it was found that a full party (six) was easily drawn along the turf.

After a few years a special carriage was built, but the method of control caused no little difficulty and it was a considerable time before a successful arrangement was worked out. A chief cause of trouble was the huge size of the kites, making them difficult to carry and rendering them liable to breakage, but after lengthy experiments they were successfully made with joints and covered with linen, instead of paper as hitherto. A carriage could be drawn along at about twenty-five miles per hour, and spare kites carried.

But how to control and direct them was still a problem to be solved. As yet, to prevent the cords becoming entangled in trees the car must be stopped and the kite detached, which was a herculean task at any time and almost, if not quite, impossible in a strong wind. However, after many difficulties a solution was arrived at and the complete management of the kites was solved, means being found to reduce their power and steer them. They were tried on a large lake known as Charlton Pond, towing a boat with

great success, but with no means of stopping. Finally, a device was fixed up whereby the kites could be controlled by a brace line reeved through an eye in the upper line, and by hauling on this brace line the angle and action of the kite could be controlled. Side braces were also attached, one on either side of the kite, so that by pulling on one or the other brace the kite could be set at an angle to the wind, thus sending it to one side or the other like a sail. By this control trees and other obstacles could be avoided. The power of a kite 12 feet high with the wind blowing 20 miles per hour was as much as a man could hold, and with a stronger wind a powerful line had been broken.

The inventor, Franklin, tried these kites for some experiments, sending them high aloft in thundery weather to conduct electricity down to his batteries: on one occasion he used a kite to have himself carried over a lake. A Manchester silk manufacturer, after a trip in the charvolant, presented the owner with several hundred yards of silk cord to act as a non-conductor.

A short description of the equipment will be of some interest. Steering was by handle, as in the earliest motor-cars, and was a contrivance of pulleys and belts; the brake was described thus: "There is a regulator or drag in the hinder-part of the car, suspended by a spring. The shoe of this drag is pressed by a lever power upon the ground by which too great a velocity is prevented or the vehicle instantly stopped without alighting." There were a reel for winding in the cord, a ship's compass, and a chronometer. Kites were of various sizes, from

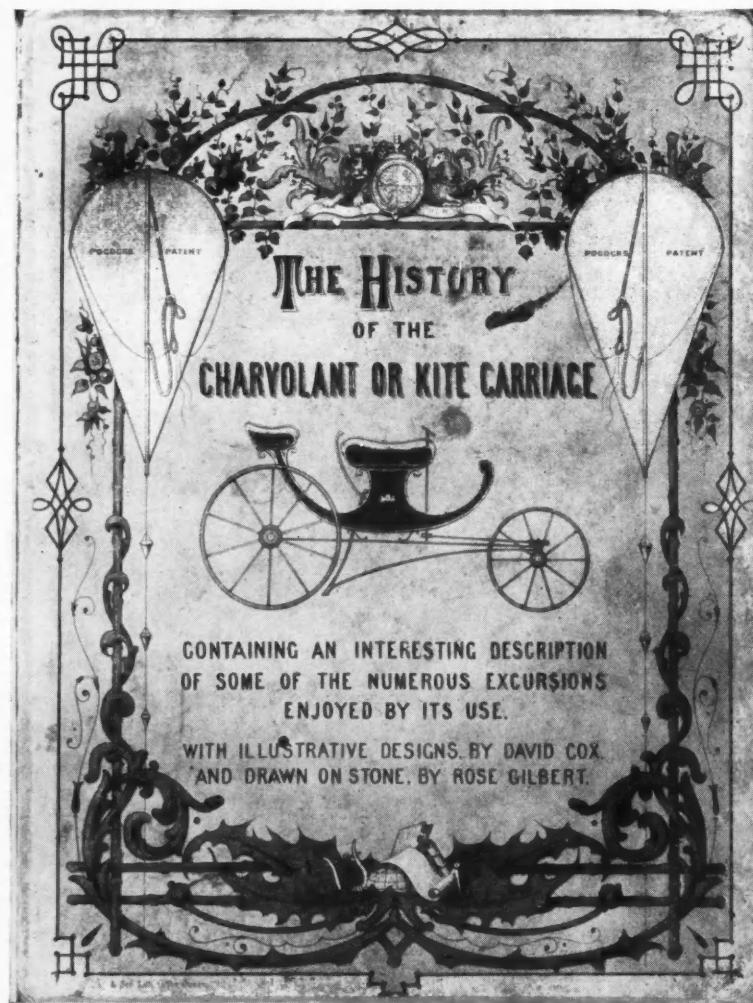
twelve feet to thirty feet high. Two kites, one of twelve feet and the other fifteen feet, could draw a carriage containing four or five people in a fresh wind. The charvolant seems to have usually travelled at about twenty miles per hour, given a suitable breeze, and a mile was frequently "performed over a heavy road in 2½ minutes by chronometer." The wheels of the carriage were thirty inches in diameter.

At about this period speed was thought to cause suffocation and the book says: "It may be supposed that this celerity is dangerous—that it would prevent respiration: but let it be remembered, however, that there is no sudden plunging, no sudden jerks . . . that the swiftness of the movement should almost prevent breathing is certain if going against the wind: but when travelling at such a rate it is with the wind, and thus perfect calm is enjoyed." The same fear of suffocation was rife when trains were invented, but nobody paused to realise that one was not suffocated in a gale or when riding at a gallop. However, they took their risks and made their journeys, though again we read "People must not think themselves dying if after a morning's ride of 120 miles they do not even feel themselves quite ready for dinner; for then, perhaps, it may only be time for lunch."

Sometimes they adventurously travelled at night, preferably when the moon was bright. Lamps were put on the car and also on the cord of the kite—"transparencies" they called them—by which the angle and direction of the cord could be gauged. Needless to say, they had much trouble to avoid running into people and other impediments. A typical run seems to have been an occasion when a party of twelve set out in three vehicles each drawn by two kites.

This outing developed into a race, starting at Bristol and going via Chippenham and Marlborough to London; the wind blew at about thirty-five miles per hour and the speed of the charvolant was about twenty-five miles per hour. Chippenham and Calne were difficult towns to negotiate, with their narrow streets and right-angled corners, but the competitors used their brace lines in masterly style, and they soon found themselves on the Cherhill Downs near Marlborough.

Here they paused to sight the others, then, sounding the bugle—they carried a bugler!—off they went again, very soon to find in their way a post-chaise and pair which they classed as "mere lumber!" The post-boy did his best to prevent them from passing by driving diagonally across the road each way, enthusiastically encouraged by the people in the chaise, until they came to a part where the Downs sloped smoothly into the road, when "the steersman dashed boldly out upon the turf and accompanied by the sound of the bugle" the kite carriage shot past on its way. (Owing to the withdrawal of the public conveyances from the turnpikes, the roads became free and it was possible to travel many miles without meeting any vehicles, and in many places grass was growing in profusion on the road surfaces.) They duly arrived at Marlborough and decided to pause and visit friends, but when evening came on they started off once



THE TITLE PAGE OF A RARE BOOK, ILLUSTRATED BY DESIGNS DRAWN ON STONE, DESCRIBING EARLY 19TH-CENTURY EXPERIENCES WITH THE KITE CARRIAGE

more, after lighting and fixing their "night signals," and proceeded on their way, with the bugle going strongly. We read that "... during this night journey ... Meteors continued to pass in a uniform direction across the atmosphere, traversing the cordage from right to left: very possibly the current of electric fluid was disturbed by the rapid passage of so slender a body as the cordage." The cordage being only a few hundred feet long they must have wondered why the meteors never landed. On arrival in the outskirts of London they furled their kites and dosed down on some new-mown clover hay till the morning, when they completed their journey.

Another interesting run was made just over one hundred years ago, in August, 1846, when "the author's family, numbering sixteen, proposed to visit London." They again used three carriages and were preceded by a light wagon containing tent and provisions for three days, it having been decided to make a leisurely journey. They started off at 5 a.m., passing through the old city of Bristol, to the amusement of the early risers, who must have been getting used to the "horseless carriages" by then. After some sixteen miles they arrived at the village of Ford, where they partook of a hearty breakfast at a roadside cottage—"ham and beef and chicken and eggs were in constant request." No wonder they felt "exhilarated by its effects" as they set off once more for Marlborough Forest—this must be Savernake Forest—where they intended to camp for the night, after visiting friends on the way.

This they did, and the setting seems to have been ideal, for it was a perfect summer evening, and while they were having their meal "we were enlivened by the entertaining drollery of the Jolly Landlord of a near-by public house, who had brought us some of his excellent Wiltshire beer. Being fond of music and having a famous voice he sang us some capital old English songs which resounded through the Forest, and the Key-bugle, being beautifully played by one of the party, we had a very tolerable amateur concert, and thus the time passed away merrily."

After bidding farewell to the genial host of the Castle they once more set forth on their journey. Often, when the charvolant passed through towns, horsemen hastily saddled up and chased after them, as did the pedestrians, only to be left far behind. On one occasion, coming round a bend, they landed among a flock of sheep, but the carriage being high and light, no damage was done, and after the shepherd had extricated some of his flock from under the wheels, much as a conjuror produces rabbits from a hat, the party continued on their way. Neither Peer nor Prince might travel with more than three pairs of horses, it seems, but there were no legal limits to kites and they found they were toll free, too. On one occasion the toll keeper came out at the sound of wheels, but seeing no horses, asked what drew them. Being shown the kites she was astounded and asked how she was to charge them, "for," said she, "they are neither horses, mules, nor oxen, and certainly not donkeys, and there be nothing about kites on my board, so you must go along."

A friend, on being taken for a run, told them how he had lost a fortune through kites, because as a boy he had fitted the tail of his own kite with a title deed, without realising what he had done, and later, when litigation arose, he was unable to produce the papers and so lost the estate. Once, owing to carelessness, the cord became entangled in a large branch of an elm and as the branch did not give way, the momentum of the carriage carried it up the bank, where it tipped out the passengers and became suspended in the air with wheels revolving. Another time, when on a night trip, a kite broke adrift and after some time descended on to the roof of a near-by house. About midnight the inhabitants were awakened by strange noises becoming louder and louder. Alarm spread—obviously burglars attempting to break in. Guns were collected and the premises searched; presently someone fell over the line and realised how the burglars had mounted to the roof, where their hammering could be heard; the house was surrounded, an attack made and the mystery solved.

These kites must have been the first used for man-lifting purposes, though the first person to go aloft was a woman. A very brave woman, too, but unfortunately we know nothing of her. The whole arrangement was very primitive, for we read that "An armchair was brought on the ground and firmly lashed to the main line and the lady took her seat. The huge buoyant sail rose aloft with its fair burden, continuing to ascend to the height of three hundred feet. On descending she expressed herself much pleased at the easy motion of the kite and the delightful prospect she enjoyed."

Very different views have been expressed in more recent years, I believe, by those who had to go aloft by kite in army manoeuvres and it seems doubtful if anyone would willingly take the risks that this lady took, especially in an armchair. The particular kite was a huge thirty-footer and two lines were used, each half an inch in diameter, their ends being fastened to a large tree.

A further successful experiment was made by using this large kite to draw a heavily loaded wagon on the open downland while at the same time carrying an observer aloft in the air—a near approach to flying.

During heavy gales, which they seem to have enjoyed and which certainly did not deter them from sailing. The trim of the yacht was not affected as there were no sails to cause her to heel over and the stronger the wind the more the bows were lifted and the easier the yacht rode the waves.

Prior to these yachting adventures, when the idea was being tried out, the Royal Navy took a keen interest and successful trials were made with boats. On one occasion the Admiral lent his barge from H.M.S. *Victory*, and, with a boat's crew under the command of a lieutenant, the inventor and his sons embarked from Southsea beach, and, amid cheers from the onlookers, set out for Ryde, a strong breeze helping them to overtake both sailing boats and steamers, to the general amazement; they soon reached Ryde and were welcomed by an enthusiastic crowd. Naturally, many enquiries poured in respecting these "Buoyant Sails." Naval men seem to have been particularly impressed, and it was suggested that kites could be used for flying signals, particularly in the case of shipwrecks where a ship was driven on to a lee shore and a kite could be flown over the land with a line drawn by it, or it could tow a wrecked ship's



"THERE BE NOTHING ABOUT KITES ON MY BOARD." An illustration, designed by David Cox and drawn on stone by Rose Gilbert, from *The History of the Charvolant*

Great success was enjoyed in using the kites for yachting and one of the earliest trips was in the Bristol Channel, a small yacht being adapted for the purpose. A bridle with a running block was fitted a little before midship so as to enable easy manoeuvring: canvas buckets were prepared for throwing over the stern to control the speed—a sea anchor, in fact—and a grapping iron was also kept handy.

"A fine gale was blowing," says the inventor, "and it was soon found that the yacht answered her helm admirably under these floating sails and that her bows, raised as they were above the ordinary pressure of canvas, cut the water with unusual keenness." They were soon enabled to test the yacht's capabilities, for they came up with a fine little cutter, which they decided to race. "It was not long before we were alongside; the cutter not willing to be overcome by this novel mode of navigating the sea, spread additional canvas, and for a time succeeded in keeping us company. This advantage, however, she did not hold long, for our party soon succeeded in throwing aloft another kite, which was attached to the cord of that already flying. Notwithstanding every exertion of the crew of the cutter they began to drop quickly astern and after a run of two hours more there was little to be seen of our competitor." After this they cruised for about three weeks, visiting the coasts of Wales and Devon, twice encoun-

tered, and act as a distress signal at the same time. It was pointed out that the kites were extremely portable, occupied little space and could be rapidly elevated; when flying they could be veered either to one side or the other and lowered or elevated at will.

Needless to say, they were useless on a windless day or with an unfavourable wind. All the same, a fairly slight wind would fly the kites and cause them to draw, as the following incident fairly illustrates. The skipper of a fishing smack had purchased a set of kites and kept them on his boat.

One evening on his way back to port in company with the rest of the fishing fleet and with his hold full of fish, he found the wind falling and thought of his kites. He soon found that they did all that had been said of them, for they came into a stronger favourable wind and drew his craft to harbour some hours ahead of the rest of the fleet. He thus realised a goodly profit, which no doubt more than paid for the kites. We do not hear what the other skippers had to say, but no doubt language flew as well as kites.

Immense pleasure and amusement must have been enjoyed with these "Buoyant Sails." One could travel wherever one wanted with the minimum of outlay and negligible running expenses, always, of course, given the one essential, a favourable wind.

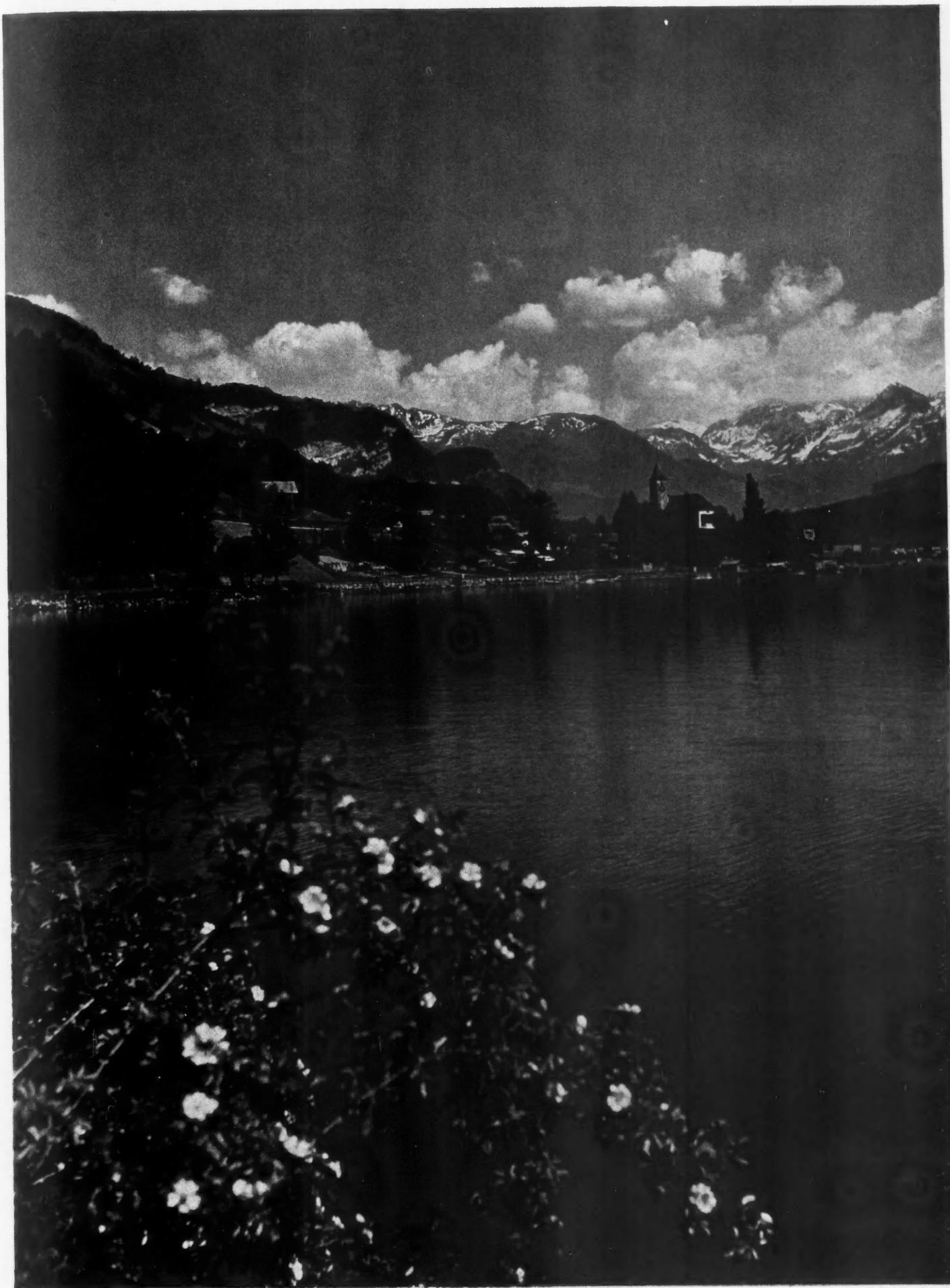


LAKE THUN, SWITZERLAND: EARLY MORNING. FROM THE SLOPES NORTH OF BEATENBERG



LUCERNE. LOOKING ALONG THE RIVER

F. S. Smythe



F. S. Smythe

A STILL MORNING ON LAKE BRIENZ



1.—THE EAST FRONT FROM THE BOWLING-GREEN. BEHIND THE HOUSE IS AN ANCIENT LIME AVENUE

HUNTERCOMBE MANOR, BUCKS.—II

THE HOME OF PROFESSOR G. GREY TURNER AND MRS. GREY TURNER

By ARTHUR OSWALD

When the house was remodelled and enlarged by George Evelyn after the Restoration fine woodwork and ceilings with rich plasterwork were introduced. The ceiling paintings are by Verrio

THE George Evelyn who bought Huntercombe during the Commonwealth was first cousin to John Evelyn, the diarist. Their grandfather was the George Evelyn who died in the same year as Queen Elizabeth after making a fortune out of the manufacture of gunpowder at his mills at Long Ditton and at Wotton, near Dorking. The diarist's father Richard, who inherited Wotton, belonged to the second family of the manufacturer, the eldest of whose sons by his first wife was

Thomas Evelyn, the inheritor of his Thames Ditton and Long Ditton estates. George Evelyn "of Huntercombes," as he is described on his monument in Burnham church, was second son of Thomas of Ditton by Frances Harvey, "sister to the Lord Harvey." By purchasing the manor of Huntercombe he added yet another link to the chain of Evelyn properties, which by 1660 stretched in a semicircle through Surrey and round to Deptford, where the diarist lived at Sayes Court.

This Evelyn cousinhood was a large one, and the diary contains no references to the Huntercombe branch or their house apart from the one passage, quoted a week ago, in which John Evelyn recorded the brief visit he paid in the summer of 1679 when returning from Cliveden to Windsor. The owner was then a second George, who had succeeded his father in 1657, and so was of a younger generation than the diarist, who, however, was only ten years his senior. George Evelyn II held the property until his death in 1699, but in 1705 his son, William, sold it and moved to Martyr Worthy in Hampshire, where he died a bachelor.

As we saw last week, the second George Evelyn re-modelled and enlarged the house by building a new block running back northward at the east end of the mediæval hall. The addition made the house into the shape of an L, and gave it a new east front with three gables, seen in Fig. 1 across the bowling-green in its setting of clipped yews.

For over a century a coat of stucco has covered the 17th-century brickwork and several of the windows have been altered. Originally they will have been of the form seen under the right-hand gable, divided by wood mullion and transom, but having leaded panes instead of plate glass. By Charles II's reign gables were going out of fashion, and but for the evidence of the post-Restoration decoration inside this wing, it might have been dated to the decade before the Civil War when Dutch gables of shaped outline, like the one in the centre of the front, were much in favour. However, gables of Dutch ancestry continued to be used here and there in Charles II's reign, and indeed up to the end of the century,



2.—THE EVELYN WING FROM THE SOUTH-EAST



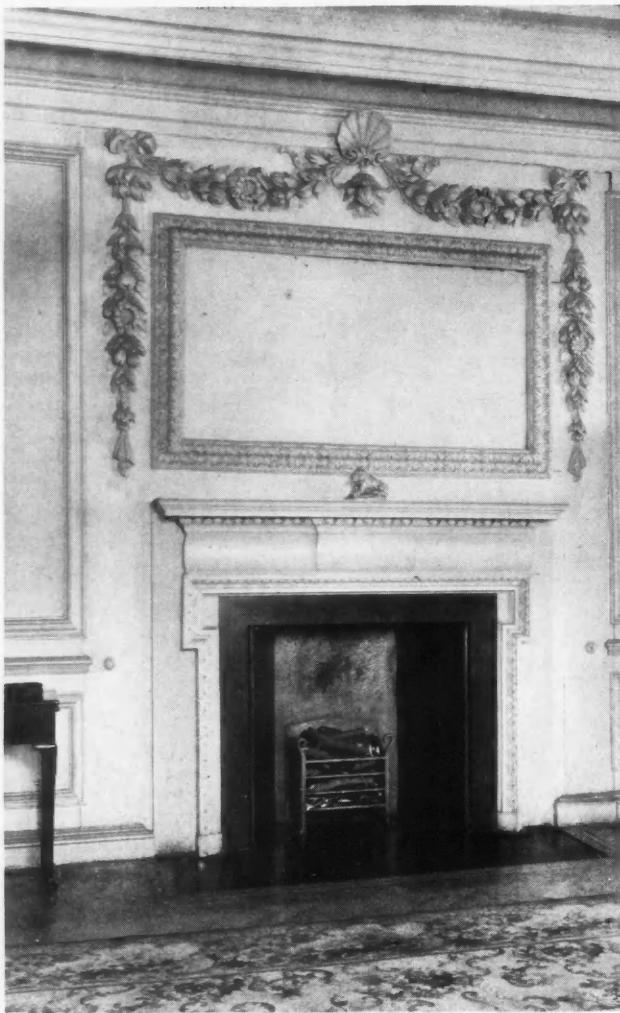
3.—CEILING IN THE ANTE-ROOM WITH A PAINTING BY VERRIO

more particularly in East Anglia.

Although John Evelyn mentions only one visit to Huntercombe, it is not at all unlikely that his cousin consulted him about the lay-out of his garden and the decoration of the house. It is evident that in the latter he employed highly skilled craftsmen for the joinery, carving, and plasterwork. To paint his ceilings he engaged Signor Verrio. While working on the decoration of Windsor Castle Verrio had a residence there with a garden which he cultivated assiduously. Just before Evelyn paid his visit to Cliveden and Huntercombe the artist showed him his "pretty garden, choice flowers and curiosities, he himself being a skilful gardener." Verrio's work at Windsor occupied him intermittently for the greater part of the decade 1675 to 1685, and it was doubtless during that period that he found time to execute the three ceiling paintings at Huntercombe. There is



4.—THE ENFILADE FROM THE ANTE-ROOM TO THE MEDIÆVAL HALL



5.—CHIMNEY-PIECE IN MRS. GREY TURNER'S BEDROOM



6.—A CORNER FIREPLACE

no reason to doubt the tradition ascribing these paintings to him, and it is borne out by the character of the paintings, but it is possible that the one in the first-floor room on the east front is by an assistant. The plaster-work is in the style, and comes up to the standard, of John Grove, who was also employed at Windsor in decorating Charles II's new buildings.

The grand staircase, set in the angle between the mediæval hall and the Evelyn wing that runs at right angles to it, was illustrated a week ago. Immediately to the east of the hall there is a parlour and beyond it an ante-room, each having double doors in enfilade, so that from the ante-room you can look back to the far end of the hall (Fig. 4). The parlour (Fig. 8) is handsomely wainscoted in pine, with large bolection-mould panels; the double doors with their raised and fielded panels are especially fine. The overmantel of the fireplace has some good contemporary carving taking the form of drapery with fringed borders and elegant bows. In this room the ceiling is divided into compartments by moulded borders, but is otherwise undecorated. In the ante-room, which has similar



7.—THE CEILING IN MRS. GREY TURNER'S BEDROOM

panelling but painted white, the ceiling is by contrast highly enriched and frames an octagonal panel painted by Verrio (Fig. 3). In the four corners, enclosed by sprays of foliage, are reliefs of a running stag, a bird, a lion and a child sitting on a globe—presumably having an emblematic significance. The ceiling painting shows Psyche being presented by Cupid to Jupiter after their re-union. Among the other immortals Juno, Hermes, Venus and Neptune can be recognised; seen upside down (at the top) is Diana with her bow.

On the first floor the centre room on the east front, now a bedroom but originally, perhaps, a drawing-room, likewise has a highly decorated ceiling (Fig. 7). The subject of the oval panel appears to be Ceres appealing to Jupiter for her daughter to be restored to her; Pluto and Prosperpine are seen (upside down at the opposite end) in a swirl of clouds. As in the other scene, Juno, accompanied by her peacock, is at Jove's side and Neptune, trident in hand, reclines in the foreground. A thick wreath of oak-leaves encloses the oval, and there are sprays of foliage occupying the spandrels and oblong end-panels, the moulded borders of which echo those of the wainscoting. Here the overmantel panel (Fig. 5) has its bolection moulding carved with acanthus, and it is enclosed by swags and drops of fruit and foliage, the swags hanging from a shell. The fireplace is not contemporary but a Georgian insertion, which doubtless replaced a simple bolection mould like that framing the chimney opening in the adjoining room (Fig. 6). This is one of those corner fireplaces, surmounted by tiers of shelves for the display of china, like those to be seen in several of the rooms at Hampton Court. John Evelyn

disapproved of such fireplaces when he saw them in Charles II's house at Newmarket :

a mode now introduc'd by his Majesty which I do at no hand approve of. I predict it will spoile many noble houses and roomes if followed. It does onely well in very small and trifling roomes, but takes from the state of greater.

If George Evelyn knew of his cousin's objections he ignored them. However, the room is a small one.

When William Evelyn sold Huntercombe in 1705 it was bought by Thomas Eyre, the younger, whose family had been seated in the parish since the 15th century as lords of the manor of Allards or East Burnham. This Thomas Eyre set up the downpipes on the east front and south end of the Evelyn wing, for the ornamental rainwater heads bear the date 1713, but he does not appear to have done much else. A son of the same name succeeded in 1740, and thirty years later built, or rebuilt, the stable block, which lies south of the house. It may have been this second Thomas who redecorated the drawing-room and inserted the fireplace with its fine carving (Fig. 9). This room occupies the centre of the east side of the house, and it is lighted by the lower part of the two-storey bay window (seen in Fig. 1), the upper part of which retains its sash windows and has a wood modillion cornice. Tradition ascribes the carving of the fireplace to Grinling Gibbons, but both fireplace and carvings are in the style of a generation later, and are not likely to be earlier than 1730. The first Thomas Eyre may have commissioned this re-decoration of the drawing-room, but it is more likely that it was done by his son on succeeding. The fireplace is of Siena marble; the carving, rich but delicate, shows that carvers of George II's reign, if denied the opportunities of Grinling Gibbons's generation, still possessed great technical mastery. The vase loaded with fruit and flowers is

(Below) 10.—A GLIMPSE OF THE HOUSE BEHIND A WALL OF EARLY BRICK-WORK



8.—THE PINE-PANELLED PARLOUR. (Left) 9.—EARLY GEORGIAN FIREPLACE IN THE DRAWING ROOM



grille from Huntercombe, which formed part of the eastern boundary wall of the garden. Lord Grenville seems to have parted with the property to his sister, the Countess of Caryfort, who died at Huntercombe in 1842. Her daughter, Lady Elizabeth Wells, next owned it, but let it to the Dowager Lady Sitwell, widow of the second baronet.

From 1870 Huntercombe was for many years the home of Mrs. Boyle, widow of the Rev. Richard Cavendish Boyle. Under the initials "E.V.B." she published several books, one of which, entitled *Days and Hours in a Garden* is about Huntercombe. It is just fifty years ago since the gardens which she revived were illustrated in COUNTRY LIFE (Vol. V, page 560). Mrs. Boyle made enlargements to the house and formed a new entrance with a porch on the north side; these red brick additions are dated 1887. Since 1934 Huntercombe has been the home of Professor Grey Turner. In those fifteen years Mrs. Grey Turner has devoted much time and thought to the improvement of the gardens that form such a beautiful setting for the old house. These will be illustrated in a third article.

(To be concluded)

THE ANTIQUE DEALERS' FAIR

By J. de SERRE



1.—POTTERY FIGURE OF A CAMEL, T'ANG DYNASTY (618-906 A.D.). From Mr. John Sparks.



(Right) 2.—POTTERY FIGURE OF A NEIGHING HORSE, T'ANG DYNASTY. Height 26ins. From Messrs. Spink

THE Fair held at Grosvenor House, in which so much of value and interest is concentrated under one roof, has all the variety of an exhibition. It will be the third fair since the peace, and in it nearly a hundred British stall-holders are represented, which is some indication of its wide scope. The age of the exhibits is limited by a terminal date, not later than the last year of George IV's reign.

The exhibition shows the independent design and fine quality of English furniture through three centuries, and its high degree of inventiveness during the greater part of the 18th century. Oak and walnut predominate in Mr. S. W. Wolsey's collection, in which there is an unusual variant in the form of the oak ventilated cupboard dating from the late 16th and early 17th centuries. It is semi-octagonal in plan, and the cupboard, which is effectively inlaid with dark and light woods in small geometrical designs, is flanked by free-standing balusters. While the stands for cabinets carved in deal or lime, and silvered or gilded, are familiar objects in English houses, contemporary mirrors, which are very similar in treatment, are of great rarity. In the mirror (Fig. 3) the frame is pierced and carved with *putti* in high relief among foliage and flowers. The loose cresting is carved with acanthus scrolls, and two *putti* holding up a wreath above a cartouche painted with the arms of Gough, of Perry Hill, in Staffordshire, gules, on a fesse argent, a lion passant azure, three boars' heads couped or. The upper border of the mirror centres on two demi-figures. The frame is overlaid with burnished silver leaf, which was found after later coats of paint were removed.

Furniture of the late 17th and early years of the 18th century is characterised by the variety of its surface decoration, which includes veneering with walnut, olive and kingwood, and parquetry. A bureau-bookcase which is veneered with mottled wood is closely similar to pieces bearing the trade label of Coxed and Woster, "at the White Swan, against the south gate in St. Paul's churchyard," veneered with burr elm and cross banded with king-

wood between stringing lines of pewter. This firm flourished between about 1690 and 1736. A cabinet overlaid with parquetry and kingwood (Mr. Ronald Lee) is unusual in having its interior, fitted with a central cupboard and small drawers, mounted with brilliantly coloured marble plaques with designs of birds and sprays of flowers—an Italian speciality. The kingwood

oyster-pieces on the exterior are skilfully disposed. The framing of contemporary mirrors shared the taste for colour and rich and intricate pattern. One mirror is framed in a border of *verre églomisé*, the design in gold on a blue ground, interrupted by carved and gilt fretted corner and centre pieces, which are clipped in between the frame's inner and outer borders. Variety in colour and character can be seen in examples of walnut furniture, such as the gate-leg table (Messrs. Gregory) in dark Virginia walnut, which rests upon eight baluster-turned legs. An armchair (Fig. 4) shows rich and varied figured veneer on the splat, uprights and seat rail. The large carved pendant on the seat rail resembles the ornament carved on a set of walnut parcel gilt chairs at Houghton Hall, dating from about 1725.

In the middle-Georgian period, cabinet-makers specialised in the varied treatments of mahogany. A china case (Fig. 5) is an instance of the skilful use of latticework in the Chinese taste to house and display porcelain. This latticework is varied in scale from the large meshes of the sides to the delicate filigree of the gallery and borders to the shelves. The restrained version of the French taste can be seen in the pair of mirrors in which the cresting, an enriched swan-necked pediment, centres on rich ornamental detail, and the sides are carved with male heads in the style of Matthias Lock, a pioneer of the Rococo style in England. In taste and skill, and perfection of finish, the period between 1775 and 1800 has strong claims to be regarded as the golden age of English cabinet-making, and this phase is very well represented at the Fair. A characteristic piece is a harlequin dressing-table (Fig. 6) with a recessed kneehole screened by tambour. The front of this piece is veneered with narrow strips of satin-wood; the top and sides banded with tulipwood. The box rises on a spring, and the mirror has a ratchet adjustment; the piece is finished in Sheraton's words in a style "neat and somewhat elegant."

In the same collection is a set of



3.—CHARLES II PERIOD MIRROR IN A CARVED AND SILVERED FRAME. From Mr. S. W. Wolsey

satinwood chairs painted on the splat with the crest of the 9th Earl and 1st Marquess of Abercorn (1756-1818). Furniture of the English Regency is sometimes very close in style to the contemporary French Directoire. A commode (Fig. 5) veneered with dark rosewood combines the elegance of the Directoire with elements of the Egyptian taste, and mounts of Chinese paintings on glass. These small paintings, which have the brilliant colouring and meticulous finish of the Ch'ien Lung period, are spaced on the frieze of the commode, and upon the small independent cabinet surmounting it. The cabinet is flanked by slender gilt reeded balusters springing from a sheath of upright leaves. An example of a later phase of the Regency is a bookcase in the same collection, which is veneered with richly figured rosewood. The upper stage is glazed, the lower divided by three well-carved human-headed terms finishing in lion-paw feet. The cupboard doors have diamond-shaped panels of rosewood of a contrasting figure edged with a moulding terminating in a honeysuckle motif.

Also of the Regency period is a rosewood table (from Mr. Phillips, of Hitchin) bearing the stamp of Thomas and George Seddon, who were in partnership between 1801 and 1804, thus defining the date of the table.

A feature of this year's Fair is the number of clocks by Thomas Tompion, the leading horologist of the late 17th and early 18th century. One of these clocks, with an eight-day movement and ball-and-shutter maintaining power, dates before the period (from 1685 onwards) when this maker's movements and cases were numbered. The case is veneered with walnut, relieved by reserves of floral marquetry on which green-stained ivory is used with brilliant effect in the foliage. Portions of the scrolled cresting, the caps of the spiral columns flanking the hood and the door aperture mouldings are in silvered wood. There is a chased gilt metal fret below the cornice in front, and the original wooden frets at the sides. There are also two Tompion long-case clocks (in Messrs. Mallett's collection), one a long-case clock veneered with figured walnut,



4.—WALNUT ARMCHAIR, *circa* 1725. From Hotspur, of Richmond

with both case and movement numbered 140. A second clock has its trunk and base veneered with olivewood oyster-pieces which are graduated in size, the larger sections being used on the base and the smaller on the trunk. A bracket clock by Tompion in the same collection bears the names of Tompion and Banger on the dial and back plate, thus dating it from the period when the great clockmaker took his nephew Edward Banger into partnership, about 1701-1708. Both case and dial are numbered 414.

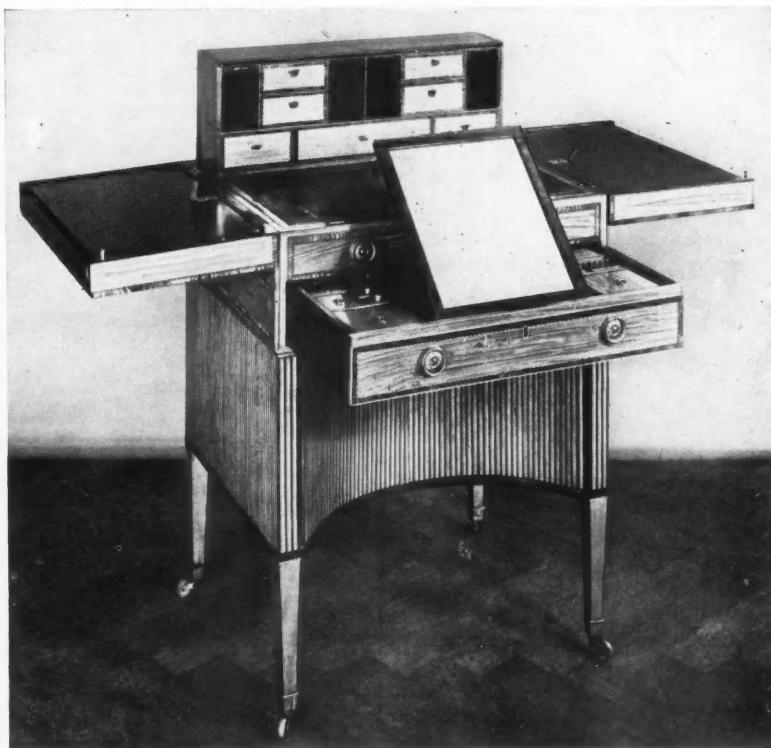
In the section of Chinese art and antiquities there are early specimens of animal modelling,

which have been widely appreciated for their vivid study of movement and character. Among the tomb figures of the T'ang dynasty the Bactrian camel (Fig. 1) with its head thrown back and open mouth gives an impression of vicious energy. The animal, which is laden with a sack and a vessel, is overlaid with a yellow and brown glaze, splashed with green and cream. A neighing horse (Fig. 2) in unglazed pottery is also a vigorous model; and in the same collection is a model of a Bactrian camel, overlaid with a cream mottled glaze, and a seated hound, overlaid with a pale cream glaze. There is also among excavated models of human figures of this period a pair of dancing boys, which, it has been suggested, are Greek types, and also a figure of an actor, in Western Asiatic get up, wearing a peaked cap, long trousers and a tailcoat. The figure is covered with a cream glaze, and a similar figure is illustrated in the catalogue of the Eumorfopoulos collection. During the second week of the Fair, Messrs. S. J. Phillips are showing the Lombard treasure, which was the central interest when part of it was exhibited, in 1930, at the Burlington Fine Arts Club. The treasure (which dates probably from the beginning of the 7th century) comes in all probability from the grave of the Lombard King Agilulf (who died in 615), and of his queen, Theudalenda. It includes two diadems and helmets, a neckband, a glass gold-mounted drinking horn, belt buckles, and rich gold mounts for horse-harness, in all a lavish display of gold. One relic, a short sword, can be identified by the inscription on the enamelled panel on the chape as the property of Queen Theudalenda. Among English silver in Messrs. S. J. Phillips's collection is a basket (Fig. 7), dating from the late years of Queen Elizabeth's reign, which is circular in plan. This very interesting piece, which antedates the cake baskets of the second decade of the 18th century, bears the London hall mark for 1597. Among later pieces in this collection is a pair of sauce-boats by Paul de Lamerie (1733) characteristic of the vigour of the middle years of his career.

(Continued on page 1380)



5.—ROSEWOOD CABINET MOUNTED WITH CHINESE PAINTINGS ON GLASS, *circa* 1800. From Messrs. Blairman. (Right) 6.—A LATE 18th-CENTURY SATINWOOD WRITING AND DRESSING TABLE. From M. Harris and Sons





7.—SILVER BASKET, 1597. From Messrs.

S. J. Phillips. (Right) 8.—ONE OF A SET OF FOUR TRENCHER SALTS, 1701. The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company



There is a large group of English domestic plate dating from the late 17th and early 18th centuries, in the collection of the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company; there are several pieces by well-known makers such as Gabriel Sleath, Robert Abercrombie, Peter Archambo

and Humphrey Payne. A set of four trencher salts (Fig. 8) bears the mark of Thomas Ash. Two pieces, a gilt monteith (1688) and a peg tankard (1686) are decorated in the Chinese taste which was in fashion at this period. There are also a fine set of dredgers, richly decorated

and mounted with flowers and fruit (1739) by Peter Archambo, who had been apprentice to Paul de Lamerie, and a set of candelabra (1780) by John Scofield, well known as a maker of gracefully designed candlesticks and candelabra.

The Fair will remain open till June 24.

A CAUSERIE ON BRIDGE

BRITAIN VERSUS AMERICA

By M. HARRISON-GRAVY

BRITISH Bridge reached its peak last month when our players succeeded in winning the first Crowninshield Trophy contest.

This cup has been presented by a group of American sportsmen in honour of the late Frank Crowninshield, President of "Vanity Fair" and a great Bridge enthusiast. It may be as well to explain the rules governing the contest, for I do not believe that they are clearly understood by those who follow big Bridge.

The Americans sent over John R. Crawford, Peter Leventritt, George Rapee and Samuel M. Stayman. Three of these players are members of the team that holds the Spingold Cup, an American "Masters'" event that carries the nominal title of World Championship for teams of four.

Between them they hold no fewer than five of the six "Masters'" events in the States. Rapee is the current holder of the World Masters' Individual Championship—so-called because it is restricted by invitation to thirty-six American Masters!

It is thus accurate to describe this quartet as the best that America could send over, with one proviso. Leventritt, who played in partnership with Crawford, is not a regular member of the team, although these two have probably played more hands together than have Konstam and I, who are a new partnership formed after the death of S. J. Simon.

One would therefore expect that the Trophy would be decided by a straight match between this representative American team and the best combination that Britain could produce. We had a ready-made team to put up against them in the shape of the sextet who won the European Championship last year at Copenhagen.

In the first match of the tour, the American aces were opposed by the Crockford's Club team of M. Harrison-Gray (captain), Kenneth Konstam, Terence Reese and Boris Shapiro. Ninety-six boards were played in three sessions, at the end of which the English had won by the decisive margin of 2,950 points after an epic struggle in which the play by both sides reached a standard never before seen in this country.

But the cup was not yet ours. The Americans still had a shot in their locker. The rules provided that the destination of the Trophy should depend on the joint result of the Crockford's match and a second match, also of ninety-six boards, against a team captained by Ewart Kempson. This match was played at the Hamilton Club, and Kempson's players

were Leslie Dodds, Edward Rayne, Graham Mathieson, Jordanis Pavlides, Kenneth Konstam and Mrs. Rixi Marcus. Konstam, who played brilliantly for us in the first match, was thus having a second crack at the visitors.

Frankly, this arrangement seemed to favour the Americans. The Kempson team appeared to me to be unwieldy and unbalanced. That they would avoid defeat by more than 2,950 points, the winning Crockford's margin in the first match, seemed a little too much to expect.

To draw a parallel with tennis, this was tantamount to Drobny playing solo for Czechoslovakia in the Davis Cup, the result of the tie to depend solely on the matches Drobny v. Mottram and Drobny v. Paish. Mottram might conceivably beat Drobny, but Drobny would be certain to beat Paish by a wider margin—and on the joint result of the two matches, Britain must lose.

The story of the Crockford's-America match will be given in a later article. Here is an account of the second match at the Hamilton, which will rarely be equalled in the annals of Bridge for excitement and drama.

British supporters' fears somewhat increased when it was seen that the captain was following a policy of switching partnerships and giving everyone a "go." After sixteen hands this Americans led by a mere 620 points—then came the deluge. They played magnificent Bridge; there is no other word for it. Their confidence increased and they took risks, in marked contrast to their comparatively conservative play in the Crockford's match. At half-time, after forty-eight boards, they led by 4,430 points. At the 73rd hand they reached their peak lead of 5,150.

What followed was a tribute to British pluck and power of recovery. In one room, that was closed to spectators, we had Leslie Dodds, crippled with lumbago and encased in plaster of Paris, facing the versatile Kenneth Konstam—not a trained partnership, but two great match players. Their opponents were Sam Stayman, calculating, deliberate, intensely keen to win, and his diminutive partner, George Rapee—the best all-round player on the American team. Of Hungarian descent, Rapee was a favourite from the outset, not only for his uncanny resemblance to "Skid" Simon, but for his charming manners at the card table—unruffled yet jovial.

In the other room, with spectators sitting and standing six deep around the table, were Graham Mathieson, one-time Wimbledon tennis player, crack golfer, billiards and snooker champion—solid and imperturbable—and Jordanis Pavlides, one of the best and most popular of British players since he left his

native Greece many years ago—incidentally, playing international Bridge for Germany *en route*! Opposing them were Peter Leventritt, tall, athletic-looking, in dark glasses—his beautiful card play was a feature of the match—and the youthful and volatile Johnny Crawford, most colourful of the Americans. Looking the typical college boy (he is actually thirty-one), he often brought the house down with his wise-cracks and dazzling play and psychics—but his temperament was not always impervious when a rub of the green came along.

This was the set-up, with America leading by more than 5,000, and only one hope for Britain: Kempson's players had somehow to reduce the margin to less than 2,950. And an amazing thing happened.

First, both American pairs, for the first time, started to make mistakes; and the home players all reached heights of brilliance. In the next seven deals they clawed back over 2,000 points. The spell started with an unbroken series of gains ranging from 240 to 550; then came a vulnerable contract of Five Diamonds, beautifully played by Pavlides for a score of 600, while Stayman and Rapee lost 200 in an impossible call of Six Diamonds.

And so the match wore on till one hand remained to be played in the closed room. This was the full deal:

♦ A 10 7 2	♦ A 7 4 2
♦ Q 8 6	
♣ K Q J 7 3 2	
♠ A 10 7 2	♠ 8 5 4 3
♥ Q J 10 8 3	♥ 9 6
♦ 9	♦ K 3 2
♣ 10 9 6	♣ A 8 5 4
	♦ K Q J 9 6
	♥ K 5
	♦ A J 10 7 5 4

South dealt with his side vulnerable. When the hand was played in the open room the home players had missed a fine opportunity when they stopped in Five Diamonds, for with the cards so favourably placed there was no difficulty in making at least twelve tricks.

Play had finished in the open room and the result of this one hand—Board 96—was awaited from the closed room. It was known that if the American pair bid the slam their winning margin would be 3,670—and Crockford's had only beaten them by 2,950. But, somehow or other, they stopped in Five Diamonds, as the English pair had done; the margin of victory was thus 2,920, and on the joint result of the two matches Britain had won by the difference of one odd trick—exactly 30 points after 192 boards!

BULL-FIGHTING WITHOUT BLOODSHED

By T. KERR RITCHIE

AFTER the modern rapsorial racket of Marseilles, the greatest seaport and second largest town in France, it is a great relief to motor up the Rhône valley and in a couple of hours find oneself, once again, in the ancient Arcadian *Place de Forum* of Arles. Here one has the feeling of being in a tranquil rest room, with the narrow streets opening out of it into the highly cultivated countryside with its vistas of sun-coloured green olive trees, slender pencil-like cedars, and golden-tinted grape vines. Now, in the heyday of summer heat and dust, the branches of the tall old plane trees met overhead, forming a cool green ceiling, making it more intimate and homelike.

Few people are about, for Arles lives largely on its past. Everything is exactly right—the blistered yellow walls of the houses with their dust-whitened green shutters as in the paintings of van Gogh, the ruined Roman façade behind the bronze figure of Mistral, the little unassuming shops under the arches, the slightly shabby cafés, the brown-muscled workmen in dingy blue overalls and dirty white sandals lolling on benches, the sunlight and shadow on the cobbles. It is all so peaceful and leisurely, so designed for sitting in the cathedral dimness and doing nothing.

But what have we here?

Cours Libre des Taureaux—Manade—Cocarde.

—entrée 100 francs—3 heures—musique.

Bull-fighting? It must have been a red devil who left that little bill plastered on the trunk of a stout plane tree in this pestiferous heat! Why succumb to temptation and leave one's delicious chocolate ice almost untasted on the café table under the wide-spreading branches—but, bull-fighting! . . .

There is a low stone wall round the open space of the Roman arena, then a high fence of tubular steel bars, behind which rise tiers of rough wooden forms without backs. Poorer than the ancient Gauls who sat on the same spot perhaps two thousand years ago, we had no rich silk awnings to protect us from the sun-rays, and we paid another three hundred francs for the privilege—apparently—of having a sweat Turkish or Finn bath. Far in the rear—fortunately—was a jangling band which played intermittently, and a trumpeter who blew a call at the opening of every event. It was all rather uncomfortable—perhaps to give us an impression of the wild and woolly West as depicted to a long-suffering French public, unconscious of American history but keen to see the "latest" importation from Hollywood. But tobacco is free from "control" at the moment (though sandwiches are *verboten*) and we smoked our pipes of peace and thoroughly enjoyed the show.

It began with the *Manade*, which is the Provençal for the American Rodeo and was well-known hereabouts before Columbus ever sighted Watling's Island. A herd of about two dozen bulls, old and young, were driven into the open space. *Gardiens* or cow-punchers on white Camargue horses from the cattle country near the mouth of the Rhône followed them, and the fast and furious game of cutting-out one wild bull at a time from the crazy herd was performed at lightning speed, though the riders used neither whip nor spur.

Then there was a contest between a mounted *gardien* with a slender wooden trident and a young bull. The bull charged several times, but recoiled when merely touched by the trident. Suddenly he made one mad rush, head down, and met the trident between his horns. The frail weapon splintered at the shock, but the *gardien*, with a speedy dexterous jab of the broken trident in the beast's quarters as it swept by, bowled it over into the dust. Without a moment's hesitation he dismounted and tackled the wild-eyed, foaming bull as it rose clumsily from the ground. With his bare hands he seized its horns—man and beast shoving hard—quickly shifted one hand to the muzzle and by twisting the brute's head sideways threw him. He knelt on the head and with



SNATCHING A COCARDE FROM BETWEEN THE HORMS OF A BULL DURING A CONTEST IN THE ARENA AT ARLES, IN PROVENCE

a pocket knife cut off a tiny piece of the ear, which he waved to the frantic applauding crowd. . . .

As the trumpeter blew a most ear-splitting squeaky "Open-fire," into the arena darted a most vicious little demon of a black bull. It wore a *cocarde* fastened between its horns—a small cloth cockade about the size and appearance of a silver dollar which is sometimes strung on its shoulder. The contest consists in snatching this *cocarde* from the rampaging animal. Anybody who did so on this occasion won 1,000 francs. There was a succession of bulls, and at one moment a fair proportion of the youth of Arles seemed to be performing acrobatic feats with sharp crumpled horns and maddened hoofs. The miracle was that nobody got hurt.

A serious snatcher of *cocardes* takes with him a sort of scissor-comb which fits his hand and cuts the string which holds the *cocarde*. One guileless agile youth in immaculate pink trousers and green tennis shirt open at the throat made a corner in scissoring *cocardes*—at least a few

thousand francs. He always approached the bull steadily and quietly from behind. When he got—if he did get—unobserved within two or three yards he rushed at its head like a madman and apparently shouted Ho! Ho! or something to that effect, in its ear. The bull was every time temporarily nonplussed or scared, and in that instant the youngster cut the *cocarde* and vaulted to safety over the low wall without so much as spoiling the crease in his trousers.

Bull-fighting in Provence is not in the ancient Carthaginian or Moorish tradition one finds in Spain. It is much more polite and refined, more in the nature of a Calgary Stampede in Canada or a modern circus, and gives one thrills without heartache unless one is smitten overmuch with the Hindu doctrine of *ahimsa*—like that gentleman Shakespeare mentions who buttered the carrots with which he fed his ass.

*A Turk's heaven is easily made—
A pair of black eyes and some lemonade,
Coffee, and of cigarettes a little store,
A snooze in the sun and stories galore.*

ABOUT WILD PHEASANTS

By J. B. DROUGHT

WHILE rentals and wages are constant liabilities, which can be gauged with accuracy, food bills are a fluctuating and by no means inconsiderable item on the debit side of any shooting balance-sheet. Owing to the ban on hand-rearing, they are of less moment than in pre-war days, yet they must still be reckoned as an important item, and vary not only with varying prices of foodstuffs, but also with local conditions, climatic as well as geographical. It does not follow that, because one season's weather conduces to an abundant supply of natural food, in the following year similar conditions will prevail, or that shoots of equivalent size must necessarily possess equivalent natural advantages. For instance, I have known two properties in the same neighbourhood whose accounts showed at the year's end a difference of nearly £100 in the cost of feeding 1,200 pheasants, and, however disconcerting it may be for anyone to find his birds are costing him from 10 to 20 per cent. more than those of his neighbour, it is not always fair to blame the management. At the same time, of all items in the shooting budget, food is the one capable of the greatest elasticity, and generally speaking

the one which can be curtailed with the least chance of spoiling sport.

There are few shoots on which a measure of annual re-stocking is not imperative if a steady yield of pheasants is required. But about the methods essential to this end there is a good deal of misconception. Even in the days when intensive rearing was uncontrolled, many people ran away with the idea that unless pheasants could be reared by the thousand it was not worth rearing them at all. But only a small minority went in for birds on the grand scale; most men were content with semi-artificial methods to maintain adequate breeding stocks. In other words, the shooter of limited means discovered that even when cutting his coat according to the cloth, he could still have decent covert shooting.

Suppose, for instance, the problem is to re-stock coverts without incurring the major expenses incidental to artificial methods of procedure. That is to say that a man wishes to raise a few birds at strictly limited cost, without committing himself either to extensive capital expenditure or to wage bills for assistance to his single-handed keeper—which really boils down

to the assumption that he limits his outlay to little more than the bare cost of feeding what pheasants may be raised.

Can this be done? Certainly, on any shoot that holds a fair quota of wild birds. Moreover, it can be done without purchasing a single egg, although probably every few seasons it is wiser to introduce fresh blood, either by procuring a few settings or, alternatively, day-old chicks or pouls from a game farm. But a very large percentage of stock can be maintained from year to year by catching up wild hens and penning them before the finish of the shooting season.

There are three types of pens most commonly in use, but the small portable kind, specially constructed to hold the ideal sex proportion of five hens to one cock, although the most suitable from many points of view, is also expensive and demands a good deal more attention than it is always possible for a single-handed man to give.

The fixed aviary, about 15 ft. by 9 ft., with gates leading from one pen to another, has the advantage of being covered with string netting, which renders it immune from egg-stealing birds, but it is more expensive than the open pen, which in point of labour-saving is probably the best type for shoots on which expense is a major consideration. Its construction is simplicity itself. It should be sited on a dry slope, preferably facing south to get the maximum sunshine, and the extent of the enclosure entirely depends on the number of birds it is desirable to segregate.

About 25 pheasants to $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre is a reasonable stocking, and the pen should be surrounded with wire netting, 8-10 ft. high, about 1 ft. 6 ins. at the top being turned horizontally outwards as a defence against cats and foxes. Up to a height of 3-4 ft. from the ground the whole perimeter should be lined with gorse or hurdles to give shelter from the wind, and similar small shelters should be provided in the pen itself. Branches of spruce or any evergreen firmly fixed into the ground are effective.

* * *

Since the first condition of a healthy offspring is fertility of egg production none is likely to dispute the essential importance of sound feeding to the parent birds. Generosity (in so far as is possible in these days) in the laying pens, conducive to early and bountiful clutches, saves the pocket in the long run, but it is rather from the moment when pheasant pouls are ready to be placed in covert that extravagance is apt

to creep in, and to cause costs to work out at a shilling or two per head in excess of what they should be.

* * *

Generally speaking, I think this arises from one or other of two causes. Some keepers have a rooted idea that no foods inferior to first grade should be used the season round, and that the greater their liberality the more birds there will be in first-class flying condition come November. It is only fair to remark that in such instances lavish feeding is prompted by anxiety to show the maximum results, but once young pheasants have found their feet, so to speak, they are capable of foraging for themselves, and coarser biscuit meal and greaves, second-grade wheat, barley and kibbled maize are appetising and nutritious enough for any bird.

The second, and perhaps the chief, incentive to lavish feeding arises from a keeper's anxiety to keep his birds from straying. It is understandable, because a man is expected to show a definite quota, and his very job may depend upon his ability to do so. But often enough he allows his anxiety to get the better of his judgment, and scatters food by the sack where a judicious use of a basketful would effect his purpose just as well. There are keepers, too, who cannot bear to see their pheasants put their noses outside coverts; the moment a few birds emerge for a morning constitutional they are driven back, and the feed basket is produced again to keep them within bounds. Where this happens several times a day, it follows that far more food is put out than the birds can possibly consume; much of it gets trodden into the ground, the rest goes sour, and several shillings a week "go west." Moreover, this constant "driving in" defeats its own object; in spite of every artificial seduction within, if birds are attracted by a natural foraging ground outside the coverts, they will get to it somehow. Constant interference only irritates them, and although the more timid may bend to "discipline" it contrives to limit their sporting qualities later on. For birds which are hustled day in, day out, back and back again to the same circumscribed area of a wood, soon lose all sense of initiative. Their flying powers become impaired; and, as they are debarred from obtaining any sense of the country surrounding their own homestead, their complete bewilderment is reflected the first time they are driven.

Apart from the saving in costs which comes from the sowing of a few strips round the

coverts with buckwheat, barley or rape, a few aids to economy may be briefly suggested. Birds will be better distributed in coverts at the expense of half as much corn if it is just scattered, a few grains here and there, rather than spread thickly over 30 or 40 yards of the same ride every day. Rakings, which are procurable for next to nothing, can be swept into the coverts and stacked in roughly constructed huts or under some form of protection against weather. If these are scattered, a little at a time, over the recognised feeding spot, it obviates the likelihood of good food being trodden into sloppy ground or lost in snow. So long as it is remembered that rakings must be kept bone dry, a feed stack, sufficient to last a season, will represent a considerable saving of expense.

* * *

It is sometimes forgotten how catholic are pheasants' tastes in respect of natural foods. Potatoes and Jerusalem artichokes, carrots and many other kinds of farm roots are highly palatable. Pheasants will pass by virtually no wild seeds; gall on decaying oak leaves, hawthorns and hips, chestnuts, acorns, beech masts, and hazel nuts are all grist to the mill. Insects of many kinds, notably grasshoppers, caterpillars, grubs and wireworms are eagerly scooped up. Incidentally more than 1,200 wireworms have been counted in the crop of one bird.

This in itself is one reason for suggesting that to lay down a hard and fast rule as to the cost of feeding pheasants is impossible. Almost everything (artificial rearing being left out of account) depends on local conditions. While no one would accuse the average keeper of wanton extravagance, the tendency, for reasons I have suggested, is to over- rather than to under-feed. Admittedly it is not always easy to strike the happy medium, but a point to remember is that feeding in itself is not the only inducement for pheasants to remain at home. The choicest and most lavish spreads will not retain them in coverts which are not to their liking, and their predilection for straying is most likely to be assuaged in woods with good undergrowth and scratching places into which the maximum of sunshine penetrates. From such they can be allowed to go forth and forage to their heart's content, absorbing all the natural food available, to the sparing of the artificial, for little anxiety need be felt as to their return so long as the keeper's supper dish awaits them in the evening.

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

IENDED last week with some account of the final at Portmarnock between McCready and Turnesa. It was written on board my home-coming boat, while I thanked Heaven at once for the Irishman's great victory and, as a timid sailor, for the kindness and tranquillity of the Irish Sea which proved gale warnings to be liars. There remain in my head various loose odds and ends from Portmarnock, which can perhaps be knitted together into a second article, since so memorable a meeting certainly deserves more than one.

First of all there is the Walker Cup team, and the general impression was one of sincere congratulation to the selectors in which I wholeheartedly join. It is impossible not to have regrets at the disappearance of some familiar names, and one or two such I have; but of criticisms I have none to make. Indeed, I think it would be an impertinence to criticise those who have taken such endless trouble, watched so many players, probables and possibles alike, and gone into so many "huddles," not only through the week but through the year.

I have quoted before now the translation of *Primus inter pares*—"He was rather lucky to win"—and I think the very most that one has any right to feel is that one or two players are a little lucky to get in and a corresponding number a little unlucky not to. Before anyone seriously disagrees with the selectors' choice let him consider whether he has had half or quarter the opportunities of watching the players that the committee have had and whether they are not more likely to be right than he is.

In past days it was sometimes said—and I think with justice—that too much attention was paid to the Championship and that some player owed his place to a perhaps rather fortuitous victory in an 18-hole match over someone with a big name. The last three selection committees have carefully avoided that error and have boldly stuck to their judgment of general form, giving to the Championship the weight that it obviously deserves but no more. This time the play in the Championship has clearly helped them as to some whom they had in their heads as possible candidates, but perhaps no more than that. Not being in their secrets, I do not know what they thought at the beginning of the week about Milward and Thom, or even about McCready himself. Probably at that time Milward had only a rather slender chance, since he had not been chosen to play for England in the internationals. In the case of all three the week's play was invaluable, because they came right through to the finish and gave their proofs not by one victory but by playing really well round after round.

* * *

As far as I have any right to an opinion I should say that all these three are much better putters than they used to be. Two years ago when McCready first burst on the world, as a discovery of Raymond Oppenheimer (who has a real genius for the spotting of talent), he was palpably the possessor of a great strength and as lovely and rhythmic a swing as anyone could wish to see. But near the hole he was not at all convincing. He looked like one who putted

rather casually and wholly by the light of nature, without nature having in that one respect alone been particularly bountiful to him. It was his short game that failed him in the final trials at St. Andrews and relegated him to the reserves. To-day there is a fine solidity about his putting which had then been missing. He seems to have acquired a method and to have stuck to it, and it is moreover a sound and simple method. Thom, again, has for several years had a fine big rhythmic swing of the club, but he could be very disappointing on the green, as witness the final of the English Championship against Ian Patey at Mid-Surrey, when he threw away strokes by the handful near the hole. His chipping and putting as far as I saw them at Portmarnock were excellent and to have "broken through" as he has done ought to do him all the good in the world.

Apart from a stroke or two two years ago in the trials at St. Andrews, for which he was then possibly unripe, I confess I had never seen Milward play before. Since then he has been to America and clearly learned a great deal there. This time he was most impressive, both as a striker of the ball and as a tough, resolute fighter, particularly in his matches against White and Turnesa. I am told that by comparison with the rest of his game his driving is no more than ordinarily good, but when I saw him he was both long enough and straight enough, and there could be no two opinions about his short game. He is very skilful with the "wedge," getting a great deal of stop on his short pitches, and his putting was admirable.

Hardly anyone always puts well, but I should certainly be much surprised to see him putt badly, and that is a real compliment, or meant to be. Milward is unquestionably a discovery.

If I do not say much about Perowne, it is because I did not see much of him. He disappeared almost at once, just beaten by an Irishman, Howley, who in his turn disappeared soon afterwards. The play in that match was undoubtedly very good and Perowne fought it out with determination. He may be deemed a little lucky to be chosen, but he played well in the internationals, he has youth on his side, and the selectors' principle has clearly been in case of doubt to give youth its chance and as far as reasonably possible to build up a fresh team with a fresh spirit.

It is as to one or two older players who have not been chosen that it is natural to feel some regrets. It is, for instance, quite obvious that Leonard Crawley is still among the ten best

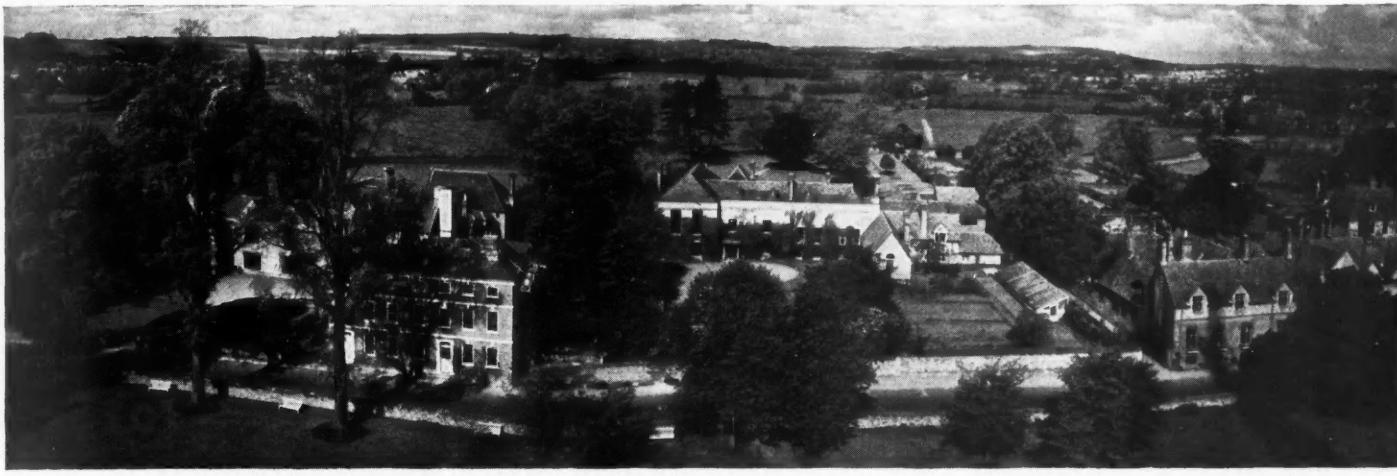
golfers we possess, but he himself did not want to play, and that settles it. I am also a little sorry about Stowe, but I suppose it must be said that he is waning rather than waxing, however good the game he still has in him. Finally, everyone must hope that Bruen will be well enough to go. Three years away from competitive golf are bound to tell for a while, and he has perhaps worried himself into a certain lack of confidence, but if he is fit there is still no one who could inspire more confidence in his companions. It is not too much to say that in 1938 he "made" the side and he could be invaluable to it again.

* * *

I am not going to prophesy as to the team's chances in America; they will have the ideal captain in Lucas, and one thing is sure, namely that McCready's victory will send them there much fuller of fire and hope than they could otherwise have been. Making a good fight

against an American champion is one thing; beating him is quite another, and that is the point. Generally speaking I think the standard of our amateur golf has again come on. Perhaps a mild scepticism is permissible about some of the scores one was continually hearing of; it is so easy to "approximate" a little too generously and we all know that we do it, especially when we have just been beaten. Still, making every allowance for this human trait the scoring was very low indeed, and it is noteworthy that at Dollymount in the *Golf Illustrated* Gold Vase, when there was the rigid ordeal of card and pencil to be faced, they continued very low. White's two 71s there were magnificent, but he only won by a single shot. Again, the scenes on the practice ground showed how hard people now work at their game. Having been too defeatist, I am not now going to be too complacent, but I will say that some of our amateurs are very good.

CORRESPONDENCE



A COMPOSITE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING SALISBURY OLD DEANERY (middle) IN RELATION TO ITS SETTING

See letter: Salisbury Old Deanery

A VICTIM OF THE GAME LAWS

SIR.—In the churchyard of West Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, recently I found a lengthy epitaph with the following words: "This tomb contains the remains of a Virtuous Woman, who met her Death by the effect of the game law. After lingering upwards of Six weeks in the most excruciating Pain, resigned her Breath to Him who gave it." Can you or your readers tell me what game law this was, and how it could have been instrumental in causing her death, which took place in 1848, when she was 84 years old?

M. L., Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

[The most important statutes concerning game before 1848 were the Night Poaching Acts, 1828 and 1841, and the Game Act, 1831. The early penalties for poaching, such as deportation, had been considerably reduced by 1848, but man-traps were still in use, and we suggest that one of these may have caused the woman's death.—ED.]

SALISBURY OLD DEANERY

From Lord Esher.

SIR.—The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings feels that the photograph and drawings of the Old Deanery at Salisbury in your issue of April 15 do not adequately show one of the most important points—the scale of the Old Deanery in relation to the surrounding buildings in the Close. The accompanying photo-

graph has been taken from the west front of the Cathedral so that this may be seen.

The effect is indisputably of great charm, which will be to a great extent destroyed by the proposed demolition for the extension of the Diocesan Training College. This is a serious matter and deeply regretted in all quarters, for much early work remains, and while the Society appreciates the need for reconditioning the building, it cannot believe that it is not possible to devise a scheme which would provide the accommodation required without destroying the Deanery.

The Close is a national treasure,

everywhere recognised as the most beautiful in the country, and it is unthinkable that any step should be taken that would impair its loveliness. The Society would urge that the authorities should remember this and pursue every possible alternative in order that the irrevocable step of demolition should not be taken, and surely it is not too late for this to be done. Such considerate and public-spirited action on the part of the authorities would receive gratitude and relief, not only from the people of Salisbury, but from lovers of the Cathedral and city all over the

country.—ESHER, Chairman, The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, 55, Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.1.

OLD CHIMNEYS

SIR.—I enclose photographs of two 14th-century chimneys which you may like to add to those you have published recently. One is on the ruined castle of Grosmont in Monmouthshire; the other, which still functions, is at



MEDIEVAL CHIMNEYS: 14TH-CENTURY EXAMPLE AT BIBURY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, AND (right) ONE POSSIBLY OF THE LATE 13TH CENTURY AT GROSMONT CASTLE, MONMOUTHSHIRE

See letter: Old Chimneys

Pigeon House Farm, Bibury, Gloucestershire.—M.W., Hereford.

[The fine example at Grosmont Castle has been dated as belonging to the reign of Edward I and may be late XIIIth century.—ED.]

DRAUGHT OXEN IN THE '90s

SIR,—Apropos of the letter in your issue of May 27 on the use of draught-oxen in the 'eighties, you may be interested in this photograph of black oxen being used with the harrow. I took it as a boy in the middle '90s on the Sussex Downs near Lewes (the building just visible on the horizon is the top of the racecourse stand), but when I returned to the district after about 20 years I found that the oxen had gone out of use.

Their movement can only, I think, be described as massive, and their pace, especially with the plough, was appreciably slower than that of horses. They always required a couple of men, one of whom carried an extremely long stick with which he prodded them if they slackened.—ATHORNE WAITE, Carrog, Llanrhystyd, Cardiganshire.

[We have received several other letters recording the use of oxen in the '90s in both Kent and Sussex.—ED.]

GEORGE IV'S STAND AT ASCOT

SIR,—The approach of Ascot prompts me to send you this print of the Royal Stand erected there in 1822 in the short space of five weeks to the design of John Nash. It stood immediately opposite the grand stand—a square, stuccoed building of two storeys, calculated to endure for ages.

Each storey was divided into two apartments. Those in the upper floor were respectively for the use of His Majesty and the Royal Family, and for their attendants. The two apartments on the ground floor were furnished in a similar style and were respectively for the ladies and the gentlemen of the Royal suite. Below were the kitchen and offices for the servants.

In the rear was a gravelled court with a pair of folding gates, for the admission of the Royal carriages. The windows were hung with spotted muslin draperies, which gave the building a light and elegant appearance.—MARCUS BARTHROP, S.W.8.

[This Royal Stand was actually begun in the autumn of 1821, when Nash was at the height of his success. Robert Gray, one of the unfortunate individuals whose business it was to curb George IV's extravagance, tried unsuccessfully to stop the work in April the following year, on the grounds of its inordinate expense. Nash replied that it was hardly worth while stopping the building as two-thirds of the expense was already incurred, and extensive excavations



A TEAM OF OXEN ON THE SUSSEX DOWNS IN THE '90s

See letter: Draught Oxen in the '90s

would have to be filled in before the next Ascot meeting. When it was finally decided that he could proceed, he had only about five weeks left in which to complete the work. This stand, with various modifications, did duty until 1901, when a new Royal Pavilion, since remodelled, was built for Edward VII.—ED.]

HABITS OF THE TREE-CREEPER

SIR,—Those who have watched the tree Creeper at its nest will have noticed two marked characteristics of the bird. The parents invariably alight at a point well below the nesting hole and then creep up to it. So pronounced is this habit that I have known a particularly confiding tree Creeper creep over my hand rather than deviate from its chosen course.

Another peculiarity of the tree Creeper is that the parents almost always visit the nest separately. Only a single exception do I know to this rule. On that occasion one of the parents had entered the nest and remained there rather longer than usual. The other bird arrived, crept up to the entrance and there met its mate emerging. Both birds seemed to get rather a fright and darted off in opposite directions, but in a few minutes they overcame their fears and flew to their regular alighting place. They then crept up to the entrance one behind the other.

I enclose a photograph I took of this incident which may interest your readers. It is the only one I know of showing both adults approaching the nest at the same time.—M. S. WOOD, Orrest Foot, Windermere, Westmorland.

AN HISTORIC CHAPEL

SIR,—With reference to the letter and photograph of the Chapel of St. James at Lindsey, Suffolk (May 13), your

readers may like to know more of this building, and a curious coincidence in my own life connected with it. While cycling in Suffolk before the war, I passed this chapel and felt strongly drawn to stop and go inside. Later I discovered that it had belonged to a direct ancestor of mine, John Winthrop, founder and governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, from which sprang New England. The will of Winthrop's father particularly states that "his chapel at Lindsey" shall descend in perpetuity to his sons. This will may be read in the *Massachusetts Historical Society Papers* (available in this country).

The Winthrops came out of Norfolk into Suffolk and became staunch Puritans. Their manor of Groton is said to have been bought at the time of the Reformation from the Abbey of Bury St. Edmunds. No doubt the little chapel was likewise purchased, but it is a curious thing that these ardent Puritans should have retained such an affection for the Catholic chapel of their more recent ancestors. More curious still, not a stone of their house of Groton remains (to my knowledge), yet this lovely chapel of a far earlier period has survived neglect and use as a farm building.

The descendants of John Winthrop must now be legion and might like to band together in America to purchase the building and endow it permanently in memory of their great forbear, who handled the religious, political, and civic affairs of his "kingdom in the wilderness" with such remarkable sagacity, honesty, and understanding of human nature.—EVELYN HARDY, 9a, Church Row, Hampstead, N.W.3.

HEN FOSTERING PIGLETS

SIR,—A Black Minorca hen of mine had a nest in a shed, but all the eggs were infertile. A sow had a litter of 12 piglets in the same shed, and the Black Minorca decided to try to adopt the piglets, as there were no young chickens. She used to try to cover one of them with her wings, and if anybody attempted to touch any of them, they got severely pecked.

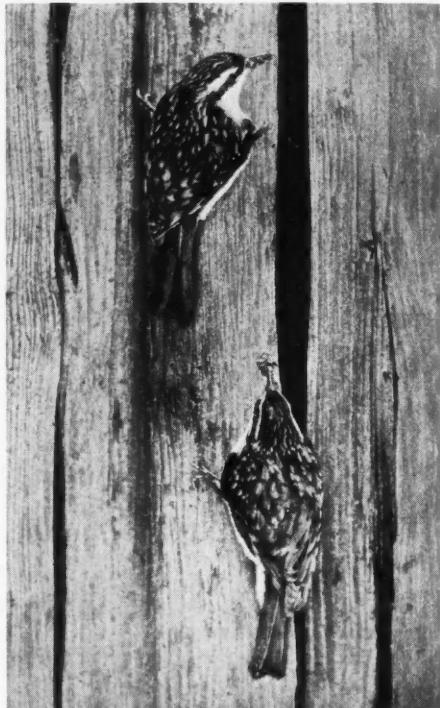
I have never heard of a similar instance of a hen trying to mother young pigs.—R. E. EVERARD, 11, Bolton Lane, Ipswich, Suffolk.

RABBITS AND TULIP TREES

From the Hon. Maynard Greville.

SIR,—I was much interested in Mr. J. D. U. Ward's letter on rabbits barking tulip trees (May 27), firstly because of the presence in the bark of something which attracts the rabbits, and secondly because of the survival of the trees even after they have been completely ringed. Mr. Ward is, I presume, referring to *Liriodendron tulipifera* from the North American continent, and not to the rarer and smaller Chinense variety, and in this case American tree literature throws some light on the subject.

André Michaux, the Frenchman who lived in America from 1785 to 1796, seems to be the original authority for the tulip tree in that country, and is extensively quoted by Loudon. Emerson's *Trees and Shrubs of Massachusetts* (1878) sums up the situation by saying: "The bark of the root and branches of the tulip tree is remarkable for its pungent, bitter and aromatic odor, and acts on the system as a stimulating tonic, as a diaphoretic and as a



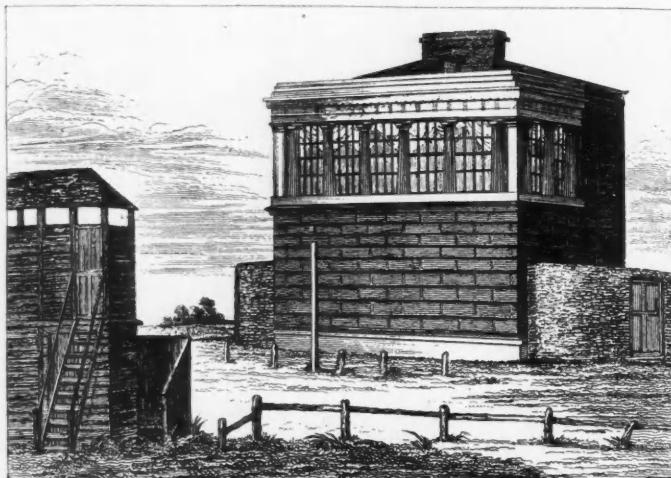
TREE-CREEPERS APPROACHING THE ENTRANCE TO THEIR NEST

See letter: Habits of the Tree-creeper

sudorific. It has been successfully employed in the treatment of chronic rheumatism and intermittent fever. The useful properties are mostly completely extracted by alcohol." A very similar statement is made in D. J. Browne's *Sylvia Americana* (1832) with the addition: "Given in substance to horses, appears to be certain remedy for worms."

In the American literature, however, there is a strange silence on the subject of rabbits, and the same applies to this side of the Atlantic, with the exception of Elwes, who says: "It is very liable to be attacked by rabbits, which eat the bark even on large trees, and I have seen several which have been killed or much injured in this way." Later, writing on remarkable tulip trees, he says: "There was even a larger one at Stowe near Buckingham, which when I saw it in 1905 was dead, apparently barked at the base by rabbits. It was at least 107 ft. high, with a bole of about 30 ft., and a girth of 13 ft. at five feet, and 21 ft. 4 ins. at the

(Continued on page 1387)



THE ROYAL STAND BUILT AT ASCOT IN 1822 TO THE DESIGN OF JOHN NASH

See letter: George IV's Stand at Ascot



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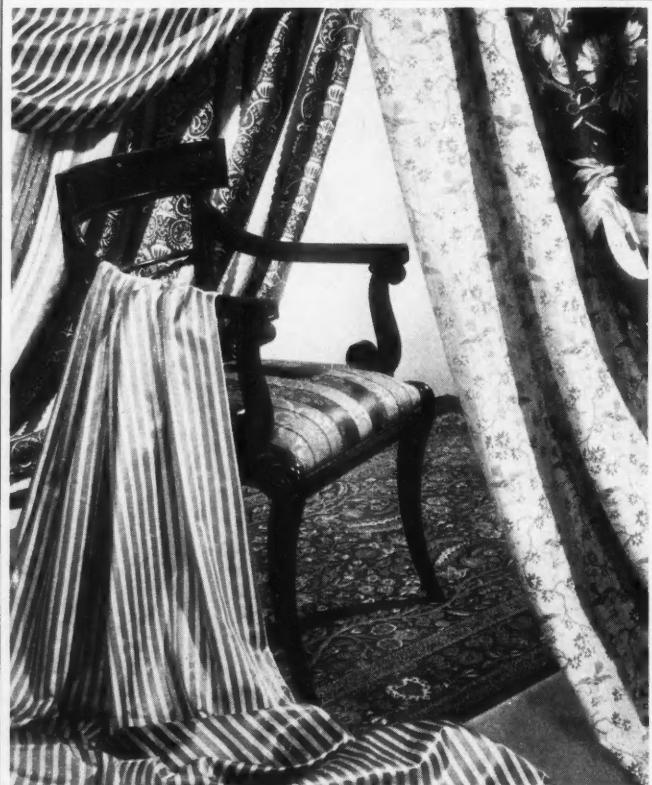


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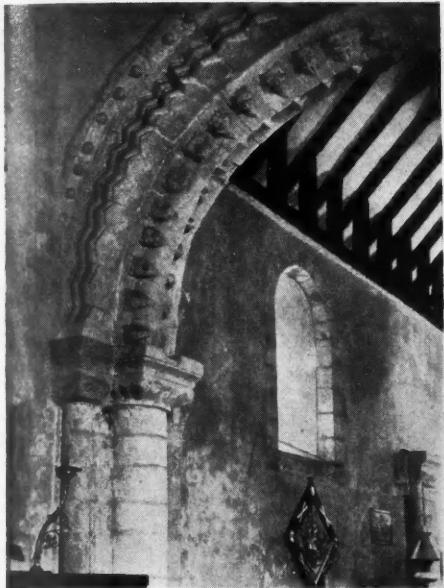
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NORTH END OF CHANCEL ARCH AT AVINGTON CHURCH, BERKSHIRE

See letter: Symbolism of a Font

ground." (*Trees of Great Britain and Ireland*, Vol. I.)

With regard to the survival of trees after complete girdling and stripping of the bark for several inches, I know of beech, hazel and elm which have been completely girdled by deer when fairly young, and have survived and grown for many years, though admittedly in rather a sickly condition.

In this respect R. Hartig's experiments on Scotch pine are interesting. In 1871 he selected 15 equal-sized Scotch pines 120 years old which were standing close together, and from these he removed the cortex to the height of some 6 ft. Certain of the trees died in 1872, but several were still perfectly healthy in 1877. The clue to their survival may lie in the amount of injury done to the cambium beneath.—MAYNARD GREVILLE, Little Canfield Hall, Dunmow, Essex.

BOURBON UNIFORMS IN SWITZERLAND

SIR.—The wearing of regional costumes is still common in the Swiss Canton of Valais, and nowhere more so than in the Lôtschental, where military uniforms of mediæval origin are brought out for religious ceremonies. I enclose a photograph of part of the parade celebrating the Feast of Corpus Christi, which falls next Thursday, in the village of Feren. The men's uniforms, with scarlet tunics over white trousers, gold epaulettes and plumed shakos, are those of the ancient Bourbon States of Naples, in whose armies many Swiss used to serve before the Federation forbade foreign service.—DOUGLAS DICKINS, 19, Lambolle Road, Hampstead, N.W.3.

FIRE PROTECTION AND THATCH

SIR.—Mr. Allan Jobson's article, *The Reed-Thatcher's Tools* is, if I may say so, one of the soundest thatching articles that has appeared in any journal within my knowledge. There is one point, however, upon which your readers may like to be enlightened, namely, that the use of straw as material for ridges is not good modern practice, although it is often resorted to by old craftsmen and others who may not be able to get sedge, which the best Norfolk craftsmen use to-day, principally for fire prevention reasons and because of its longer life.

Grandfather Sallow's experiment of "pouring a paifull of hot coals down from the ridge" of a reed-thatched house would not have been successful if the ridge had been of straw—or he may have been careful not to allow the

coals to touch the ridge if it was straw. —HAROLD E. G. SALKILL, Director, Norfolk Reed Thatchers, Ltd., 10, Ray Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.

SYMBOLISM OF A FONT

SIR.—One guidebook describes the church at Avington (east of Hungerford) as the best small Norman church in Berkshire, yet it must surely be among the least visited and the least attended.

Some of the decoration is elaborate. I enclose a photograph which shows part of the chancel arch, which has a curious depression in its middle. The carving on one side includes 29 monster and cat heads, and on the other 29 beaked heads. These beaked heads are familiar as exterior decoration (e.g. on the west doors at Ifley, Oxfordshire, and at Lincoln Cathedral), but they are very unusual inside a church. C. E. Keyser seems to

suggest that they are a little more common in Yorkshire than elsewhere.

The font at Avington is accounted one of the most remarkable in all England. The kissing of two figures is said by one writer to represent the betrayal, but another seems to think that both the kiss and the other 11 figures are otherwise related to indicate another explanation. (To me, it seemed that at least two pairs of the grotesque figures were embracing.) Another student is content with the word "obscure" and a belief that the crude work is not pre-Norman, but Norman.

The exterior of Avington church

holds out no special indication of the riches within, until one sees the south doorway, and the church's situation in a rural cul-de-sac doubtless seems uninviting to many people.—J. W., Berks.

PLOVERS' SMALL CLUTCHES

SIR.—While rolling a field of barley this spring I came across six plovers' nests, five of which contained only three eggs instead of the usual four. In each case the hen was sitting. Since then I have found two or three more nests, each containing only three eggs. Can you suggest any reason for this apparent shortage in numbers?

The most interesting nest was one with three eggs and a screw-top of a beer bottle, complete with rubber band. There were no footmarks near the nest, so it is possible that the hen had put this in to balance the deficiency?—HELEN G. PRINGLE, Hardwick Grange Cottage, Clumber, Worksop, Notts.

[Assuming that these clutches were complete, they provide evidence additional to that already available that certain birds are laying smaller clutches than usual this year. We should be interested to hear from anyone who has had a similar experience. Plovers often scrape pebbles into their nests, so that it would not be particularly remarkable for one to have taken in the screw-top of a beer bottle that lay to hand.—ED.]

AN UNIDENTIFIED TOWN

SIR.—You say that the "Red Lion" square illustrated in *Collectors' Questions* of May 20 has a West Country



THE FONT AT AVINGTON CHURCH, BERKSHIRE

See letter: Symbolism of a Font

look, but it strikes me as odd that the names Delves and Broughton both appear on buildings. These names remind me of the Staffordshire-Cheshire border and the family of Delves Broughton who are in that locality—Delves of Doddington, Nantwich, and Broughton of Broughton, between Eccleshall and Market Drayton.

As local names are often found among people in all walks of life, Red Lion Square may have been in that region, in which there are many timber-framed houses. In my experience the Raven and Talbot are met with more frequently in the North of England than in the South.—K. H. C. BADGER, Trowbridge, Wilts.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CAMPDEN HILL

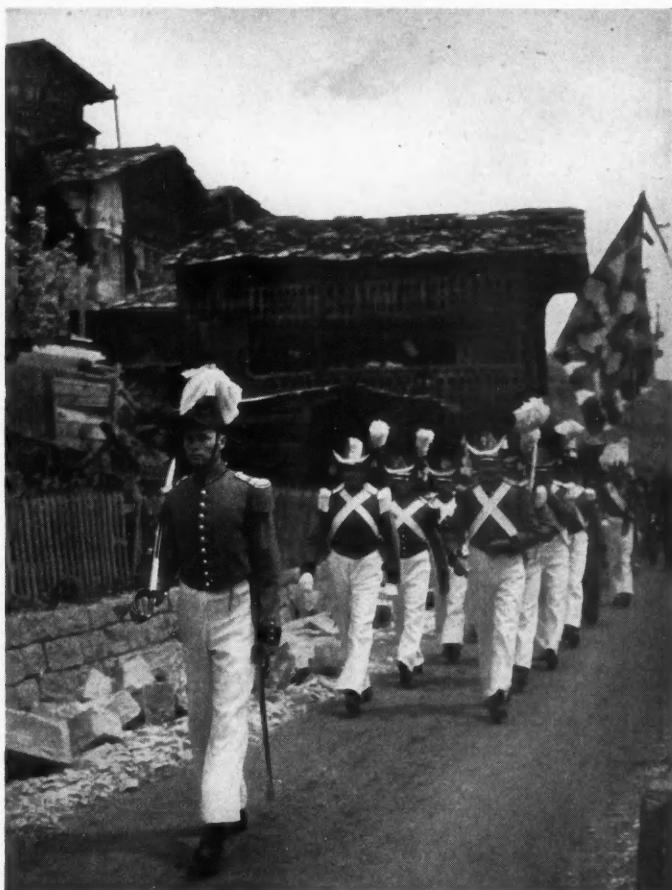
SIR.—Your issue of May 13 refers to "such spurious plans as that to redevelop Campden Hill at a density of 200 persons to the acre." The London County Council does not and has never contemplated development at that density. The "plans" on which your criticism was based are indeed "spurious."—C. W. GIBSON, Chairman Housing Committee, London County Council, *The County Hall*, S.E.1.

[Our comments were based on a recent article in a contemporary discussing the proposals set forth in the *County of London Plan*, 1943. This plan the London County Council have lately stated is still the basis on which they are working, and the writer of the article, we understand, therefore assumed that the maximum density figures for Campden Hill given in it would be adhered to inasmuch as no new ones had been issued. In the diagram illustrating these densities Campden Hill falls approximately at the junction of areas for which densities of 200 and 100 persons an acre respectively were proposed, and since it is to be developed as a site for flats it was assumed, not unreasonably, that the higher rather than the lower figure would apply.—ED.]

LETTERS IN BRIEF

A Tudor Game.—Apropos of your correspondence about the Tudor game of Toad-in-the-Hole, until 1946 there was one of these games in the gazebo or garden house at Kildwick Hall, near Keighley, Yorkshire, and I have often played with it in my youth when staying with my grandfather, the late Sir John Brigg.—ELSIE M. BRIGG (Miss), 32, York Place, Harrogate.

London Inn Signs.—Apropos of your correspondence about the scarcity of attractive inn signs in London, there are three fine ones in South London, as follows: The Lilliput Hall (Jamaica Road, Bermondsey), the New Jolly Caulkers (Lower Road, Rotherhithe), and the Queen Anne (Dawes Street, Walworth).—G. A. TOMLIN, Hasketon, Woodbridge, Suffolk.



PART OF THE PROCESSION CELEBRATING THE FEAST OF CORPUS CHRISTI IN THE SWISS VILLAGE OF FERDEN

See letter: Bourbon Uniforms in Switzerland



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ness of the boatdeck at midnight. And for perfection one thing more . . .*

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THE WELSH “FATHER” OF YALE

Written and Illustrated by

MAURICE SCHOFIELD

IT occasionally happens during a walking tour in North or Central Wales that you come across some piece of history that is different, something removed from that chessboard of kings and castles, knights and bishops, on which one usually follows those moves constituting “history.” Recollections of having seen the little shrine of Bryn Eglwys some years ago sent me again this spring to the Yale country. As hoped for, everything in this quiet hilly countryside was unchanged: the same approaches unmarred by “progress,” the same purple tint of Welsh mountain as skyline, the same cows (apparently) still standing and staring. But this year there was the additional attraction in the tercentenary of Elihu Yale—born in 1649, and not the previous year, as given in a leading reference book. It was this curious turn in history, this strange whim of fortune



1.—THE YALE MEMORIAL CHAPEL AT BRYN EGLWYS, DENBIGHSHIRE

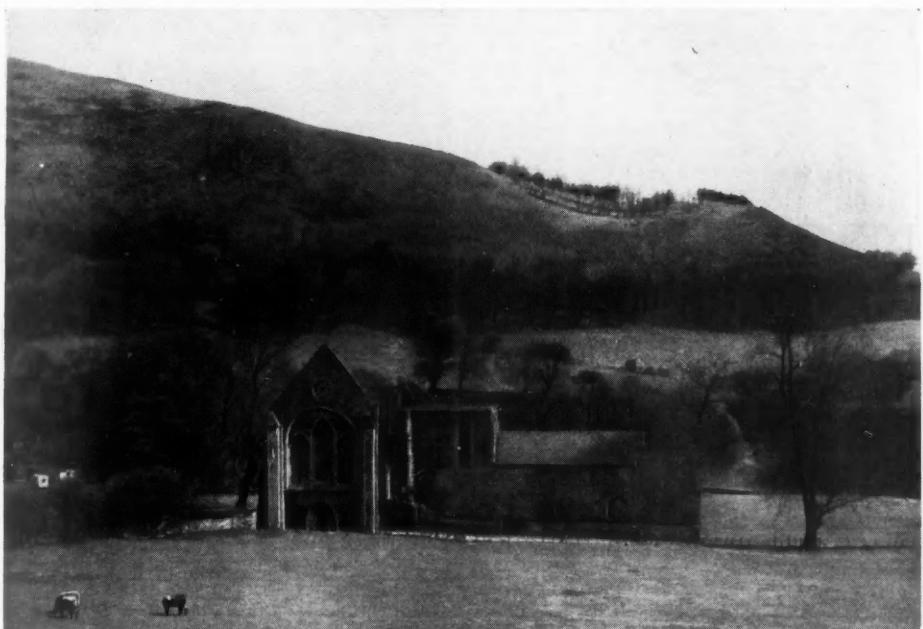
which brought perpetuation to old Welsh “Iâl” or Yale, forging a link between this rural bit of Denbighshire of the Old World and a vigorous university of the New, which spurred on my weary feet.

It makes no difference whether one strikes the track over the Llantysilio Mountain from Glyndyfrdwy or makes one's own path by cutting west by Moel-y-Gamelin from the Horse-Shoe Pass. One will come sooner or later to this little Yale chapel (Fig. 1), with a crypt full of Yales, on the by-road to Corwen, but a mile or so from the remnant of Plas-yn-Yale, where the father of Elihu Yale was born. Elihu, after that great surge of life which took him from America to India, which brought him back just 250 years ago to the land of his fathers to become High Sheriff of Denbighshire, was buried at Wrexham, as Yale alumni remind us whenever they swarm into that town while the itch to celebrate Alma Mater is on.

*Born in America, in Europe bred,
In Africa travell'd, and in Asia wed,
Where long he liv'd and thriv'd; in London
dead. . . .*

Though one may say “Old Eli” got his epitaph idea from the Duns Scotus tomb at Cologne, leaving a space where it reads “London” since “Wrexham” might have to do instead, one cannot but wonder at it all. From America he went as Writer at £10 a year to the East India Company; rose to be Governor of Fort St. George, a precursor of Clive, a staunch supporter of civil and military power; and then came back to Denbighshire, to become active in the Wrexham area with his charity. Elihu Yale has been glibly called a merchant-adventurer by popular lecturers who have failed to consult the researches of Bingham in America or the evidence collected by Lt.-Commander Yale in this country. He certainly made money, but what of it? Let us think rather of the man ready to put down and lose thousands of pounds for a defaulting friend. Let us remember him on that voyage back from India, permitted to land on our shores after six months' sailing, while “waiters” or watchmen had been put on board to keep an eye on him. But he landed at last with his “chests, escritoires and boxes,” held his sales of surplus goods periodically, and might have been vaguely remembered as Father of Auction Sales—but for something better. That thousand pounds' worth of books and money sent to a struggling college of Connecticut meant that Yale University had to have its “Wrexham Tower” in the Memorial quadrangle, its “Old Eli's” portrait in Alumni Hall.

But more than this bequeathing of money and books was the ancient Welsh name of “Yale,” an asset which even the Yale alumni hardly realise. “Iâl” is a feminine substantive, as with many pleasant terms in Welsh; one



2.—THE QUIET CISTERCIAN SOLITUDE OF VALLE CRUCIS



3.—THE TERRACED LIMESTONE BUTTRESSES AND CLIFFS OF THE EGLWYSEGS

signifying "open, fair or clear"—hence "Yale," a clear fertile and cultivated spot, which is as good as one could wish for in any university. One comes across this lâl, possibly from Norman French, ever appearing not merely in Llewelyn ap Ynyr o' lâl, which takes us back to 1150, but in Codd lâl or Yale Wood, in Blaen lâl and Rhiw lâl and elsewhere as one wanders through these five parishes of hilly Yale country between Dee and Moel Fannu. (The etymologist may find some connection between this "lâl," ever hinting at usefulness, and "commercial," or useful for commerce, and possibly Belial, without usefulness.) But more certain and absorbing is this link between Old and New Worlds, the "Yale" of this countryside west of Wrexham, so quiet, so serene, and the Yale of the New Haven university with its great schools of engineering and science, its bustling crowds of students.

Here, then, is a page of history rather different from those contained in textbooks. One may take the road out of Llangollen, with the eye unable to miss Castle Dinas Bran, not only "relic of kings, wreck of forgotten wars," as Wordsworth put it, but a landmark probably associated with the early Yales going back even before 1066. On the right is Valle Crucis in its quiet Cistercian solitude (Fig. 2); on the skyline the terraced limestone buttresses and cliffs of the Eglwyseg (Fig. 3) overshadowing the refuge of Colonel Jones, regicide and Cromwell's brother-in-law. And then, over the Llantysilio range (Fig. 4) and one is away from kings and regicides. One comes to Bryn Eglwys chapel, perched on a hill, to which a few farmers and their wives come to proclaim the Cymric tongue, and see it all. Here is the true centre of all that "Yale" means, a chapel to which the Yales drove on the Sabbath, and a rectory repaired with stone from the Yale's coach-house, at one time by the church. And then one thinks of this strange turn-up of fortune, that David Yale's son should perpetuate the name thus. It all began with Jeremy Dummer, London agent for Massachusetts: "Here is Mr. Yale . . . who has got a prodigious estate. . . . He told me lately that he intended to bestow a charity upon some college in Oxford. . . . But I think he

should rather do it to your college." So there it was, one of those transatlantic aids in reverse which helps us not to hide our heads as we accept American aid in return to-day. Someone recently remarked that Marshall aid began with the Gulf Stream beneficially sent from the West to warm up cold bleak Britain lying east of Labrador, a warming enabling us to grow half of our food. But let us not be backward in pointing to an early British aid. Think of

Princeton, and then of Minto and Witherspoon of Edinburgh and Maclean of Glasgow putting learning on its feet; of Harvard, and then of the Southwark butcher's son who gave his name and books and money. And then of Yale which as lâl is the oldest and most venerable of all, a name so strangely perpetuated because of Elihu lying below Wrexham's great tower—*Much good, some ill, he did; so hope all's even, And that his soul, through mercy's gone to heaven.*

4.—IN THE HEART OF THE YALE COUNTRY: THE LLANTYSILIO RANGE ON THE HORIZON BEYOND BRYN EGLWYS



WILD HYACINTHS IN SKYE ~ By SETON GORDON

SKYE is an island of contrasts. We little thought of wild hyacinths, my friend and I, that morning late in May when we began our long walk from Grishernish along the rock-bound coast to Vaternish or Waternish, which is one of the "wings" of Skye and gives the isle its poetical Gaelic name, Eilean Sgitheanach, Winged Isle.

The sky was grey and leaden, and the north-east wind, even in the comparatively sheltered country we traversed for the first mile, was cold. The character of the coast can have changed little since the days when the Norsemen ruled Skye, and named Grishernish Pig's Ness, or Grisarnes. The sternness of the coast line was accentuated by the seas that beat against it—but as yet we were sheltered from the full fury of the storm.

We crossed the ford at the estuary of the small Diubaig river, where the shore for a hundred yards is low and green, with a lochan that is fed by the seas during the high tides of winter storms. A ringed plover hurried along the shore ahead of us, leaving her nest with its four pearl-shaped eggs on the shingle. A pair of red-breasted mergansers flew out to sea.

Northward from Diubaig, with its attractive bay, the coast almost at once becomes rocky. Near here there is a remarkable natural arch, over which the walker can pass with ease and safety while the waves ebb and flow a hundred feet beneath him. A family of ravens were sheltering here, and when they rose the young birds were almost as strong on the wing as their parents, for the raven is first of all the birds to nest in the Hebrides.

As we climbed Ben Diubaig, with its northern slope ends in a sea cliff, there was a view of the high hill of Raasay-Dun Caan beyond the intervening lower ground in Skye, and across Loch Snisort rose the house of Kingsburgh, built beside the earlier house of the same name whither Flora MacDonald guided Prince Charlie when they landed farther up the coast after their adventurous voyage from the Outer Hebrides.

The slopes of Ben Diubaig are carpeted with heather of a quality that is unusual for Skye, where most of the ground is boggy and the heather fights for existence against grasses

which are more at home in these wet surroundings. After we had crossed the face of the hill we descended, following always the sheep track along the edge of the cliff, to a lonely glen, through which flowed a stream. Where the stream reaches the cliff is a high waterfall, which is a landmark from the opposite "wing" of Skye, especially after heavy rain. The name of this high waterfall is Eas Tardil.

We descended a little way to peer over the chasm into which the water hurled itself before mingling with the sea below. The scene was wild and stern. The force of the gale blew back the water; spray drenched the heather and prostrate juniper bushes as the fall was caught by the wind and hurled upward. As we watched this struggle for supremacy between wind and water a sandpiper rose from the stream above the fall and endeavoured to fly out to sea, but was beaten back by the violence of that bitter gale.

Beyond Eas Tardil we found a heathy slope where there was shelter from the storm, and rested there awhile. A little way out to sea the swell broke white on Sgeir a' Chuain, Rock of the Ocean, off the little group of the Ascrib Isles; beyond those islands, across the broad estuary of Loch Snisort, was the pleasant bay of Uig with mist-shrouded Beinn Eadarra behind it. North of Uig was Kilbride, where Prince Ch'res Edward first set foot on Skye when a fugitive after his ambitions had been quenched in blood on the battlefield of Culloden.

We continued on our way, and the wind became even more boisterous and the air more cold; we might have been walking along the shore of some uninhabited Polar land, for we had seen no occupied house since we had begun our walk. There are singularly few sea birds along this stretch of rocky coast. We passed a colony of shags. One of these lesser cormorants was nesting on an unusual site—at the base of a small mountain ash, which was growing on the cliff. The gale caused the bird some trouble. She endeavoured to fly from the nest, but was impeded by the gale and the branches of the tree. Before she had taken wing she had inadvertently pushed one of her white, chalky eggs beyond the nest and another on to the edge of it. She, and other shags, flew backwards and

forwards along the face of the cliff, seeking to alight at their nests, but finding the gale too severe for a landing; when we left the place the dark-plumaged birds were still flying to and fro.

When we had crossed a second stream near another, and lesser, waterfall, we had to climb the highest of the rocks, Scor Horan by name. Ravens were here exulting in their mastery over the gale, sailing along the cliff, and at times dropping in headlong dives into the abyss beyond. It was unexpected to find, near the cliff-top, two rosettes of cushion pink in full blossom. That the direction of this violent gale was unusual was shown by the small trees, birch and mountain ash, which clung to the face of the cliff full in its track; they quivered and shook protestingly in their early summer dress.

When we reached, at evening, the crofting township of Gillan we could see cattle pastured far beneath us and, beyond them, gannets fishing in the breakers of a small bay. In a clump of willows, dwarfed and stunted by the winds, we saw a pair of chaffinches. This was unlikely country for the chaffinch, and the birds were perhaps late migrants, on passage to the distant north. We had the wind at our backs as we walked along the old road that is used no longer, across the hill to Waternish House.

We had been walking fast, yet were still cold when we reached the shelter of the woods which surround Waternish House, and at once found here a different climate. Gone was the bitter wind; beneath the trees wild hyacinths, of an unusually deep blue, were in flower, and great banks of rhododendrons. In Skye the wild hyacinth is a late flowerer, and in some seasons is not at its best until mid-June. Mrs. MacDonald, of Waternish, tells me that much of the wood where the plants are now growing was uprooted by the great storm of March, 1921. Previous to this storm there was an unbroken canopy of firs, the ground had a carpet of pine needles, and there was not a wild hyacinth to be seen. The bulbs, she says, must have remained dormant for forty or fifty years, for the flowers appeared directly the tree-canopy was removed.

At Waternish many years ago tame white-tailed eagles were kept, and a sand-grouse shared the warmth of the kitchen with cats and dogs.

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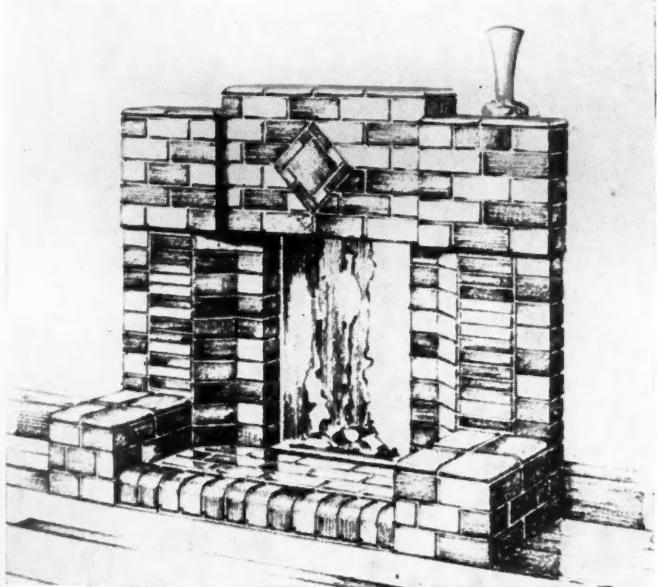
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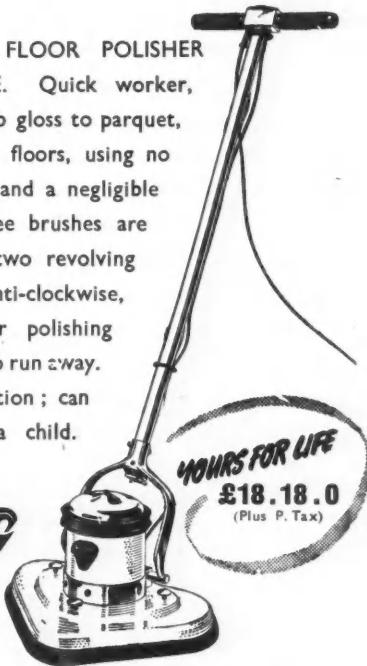
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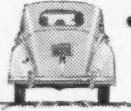
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THE current Sunbeam-Talbot model 90 embodies many changes from the earlier 2-litre type. The chassis has been redesigned, a new overhead valve engine is used, and the body work has been re-styled—with both practical and aesthetic benefits.

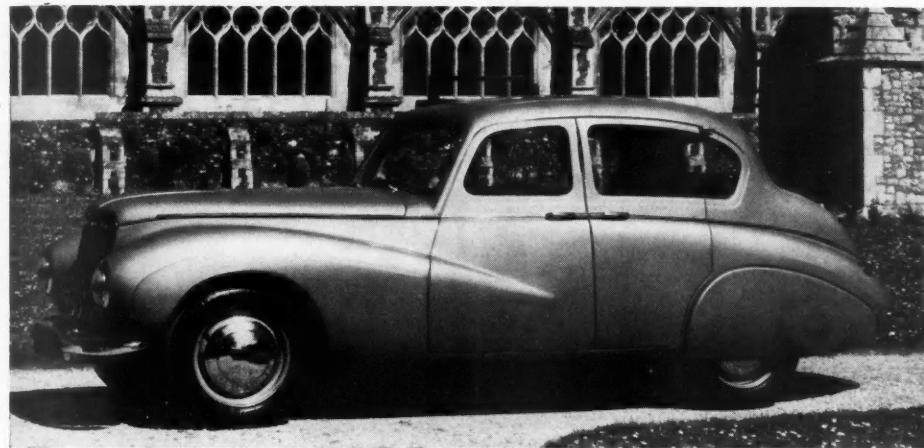
The chassis side-members are of box section throughout their length, and the framework is torsionally strengthened by suitably placed cross members. The frame passes beneath the rear axle, to enable the centre of gravity to be lowered in the interests of stability. The brakes are Lockheed hydraulic, and those on the front wheels are of the two-leading-shoe type, which gives greater efficiency for a given pedal pressure. Four sockets are provided on extensions of the frame, which accommodate the portable mechanical jack. Sunbeam-Talbot are one of the few manufacturers still employing semi-elliptic springs all round, and these are assisted by Luvox hydraulic dampers, which act both on bump and rebound.

The new pushrod-operated overhead-

rear window is of assistance when one is reversing. The driver's seat, apart from the normal adjustment for leg length, has another adjustment—which can be used while one is driving in fact—to enable the height and rake of the seat to be varied.

Although independent suspension is not used it has been possible to contain all four seats within the wheelbase, thus reducing the effects of any pitching on uneven surfaces. The front windows are operated by quick-acting levers, but the door handles are rather unfortunately placed, as they prevent the front passenger from lounging comfortably partially against the door. Scuttle ventilators are fitted, and a heating and demisting installation can be obtained as an extra. The pillarless construction of the rear quarters prevents any feeling of being boxed in, and is of practical value when one is reversing at close quarters.

The rear seat measures 49 inches across, or 41 inches within the arm-rests. A centre arm-rest is fitted in the rear seat, making the accom-



THE SUNBEAM-TALBOT 90. The new aerodynamic lines of the car and the pillarless construction of the back are notable

valve engine delivers a maximum power of 64 brake-horse-power at the comparatively low engine speed of 4,100 r.p.m., and the gearing used gives a reliable cruising speed of 60.4 m.p.h. Both the mixture and the cooling water are thermostatically controlled, so that there is no need for the usual manually operated choke on the downdraught carburettor. Oil is pressurised to all the bearings and a by-pass oil filter is incorporated in the system. The oil filler is mounted high up on the engine, and the dipstick is of a sensible length. The engine is mounted on rubber, to avoid the transmission of vibration to the body and thence to the passengers. The battery is mounted on the bulkhead, and can be easily reached for topping up. The usual tool box beneath the bonnet is not used; on the contrary, a much better method of stowage has been devised. Large tools are carried in individual recesses in a hinged tray in the lid of the luggage locker, and small tools are stowed handily in a locker built into the body thickness on the near side.

The body is full of evidence that much thought has been given to the comfort of both driver and passengers. While it is, like its fore-runner, deliberately kept to compact dimensions, the building of it out to chassis width has given much greater elbow room, aided, in the front compartment, by the use of a steering-column-mounted gear control. The lid of the cubby hole when open is retained in a horizontal position, enabling it to be used as a table or writing platform, and concealed lighting from within the cubby hole helps in map reading. This has been urged by experienced drivers for years, and it is so obvious in its benefits that one wonders why manufacturers do not more readily accept suggestions from outside sources. The curved front screen has greatly increased the driver's possible angle of vision, and the curved

modation for two people similar to that of armchairs. The front seats are of bucket type, with the handbrake mounted between them where it can be easily reached. A sensible feature is the mounting of a large ashtray on the front floor, between driver and passenger. A large semi-circular dial speedometer is fitted, which reads in both miles and kilometres, but it seems a pity that no trip reading indicator is included. The spare wheel is carried in a separate space below the luggage boot, which is sufficiently wide to permit the carrying of golf clubs.

The practical advantages of the new body-work were obvious on the first day of my tests, as heavy rain and dirty roads produced external evidence of its good streamlining in the form of horizontal straight lines. It was noticeable also that wind noise, even at high speeds, had been kept to reasonable proportions. Right from the start it was clear that a commendably high standard of silence and smoothness had been achieved in both engine and transmission, and it was only at speeds approaching maximum that some carburettor roar became audible. The benefits of the new bodywork were further demonstrated during my performance tests. The fuel consumption at higher speeds has been improved in comparison with that of earlier models, and acceleration at higher speeds has also been stepped up; there is no doubt that the credit for these improvements can be shared between the new overhead valve engine and the better aero-dynamics of the new style of body.

The steering-column-mounted gear control proved to be one of the best I have tried. Whether it was used in the manner of a pre-occupied and perhaps unskilled driver, or in the manner of a racing driver—where everything is sacrificed to speed—the synchromesh worked perfectly, and the adequacy of the levers was shown by the fact that on no gear change was

there any tendency to jamming. While the theoretical cruising speed is just over 60 m.p.h., the car was cruised more than once at 10 m.p.h. over this speed, without the slightest sign of distress—either mechanical or personal. The Lockheed brakes—as one has come to expect—worked well, and except when one was performing an emergency stop the pedal pressure was not too high.

The cornering and general handling capabilities of the car are probably sufficiently high for most prospective buyers, but the lack of independent suspension is apparent if high speeds are attempted, whether on corners or on the straight. In the interest of stability the suspension is on the firm side, but the actual comfort is adequate owing to the use of upholstery of a luxurious standard. It is only fair to add that anyone who drives habitually fast enough to find fault with the road-holding ability of the car will be more than capable of coping with any resultant effects. Certainly if the car were in the hands of the average motorist, and driven at normal speeds, no criticism would arise.

During my tests the car was invariably parked in the open overnight, but the thermostatically controlled automatic choke made starting an easy and instantaneous operation, and the thermostatically controlled circulation of the cooling water made it possible to drive off in a matter of seconds. The use of a fixed screen is deplored by some, but there is no doubt that from the point of view of overseas buyers it is an improvement; according to my correspondents abroad the opening screen has never been made adequately dust- or waterproof to withstand the extremes of certain climates.

The manufacturers have wisely avoided the temptation to enlarge the car, and it has remained a compact four-seater, but with most adequate room and comfort for four large adults. With the centre arm-rest in use in the rear seats the four people in the car are provided with comfort of almost home standard, and, of course, the sensible use of bucket-type front seats prevents both driver and front passenger from sliding about on corners, as so often happens with some bench-type seats. The built-in head lamps give quite a good beam, and the use of the steering-wheel-mounted dipping switch extinguishes both head lamps and brings in a broad beam driving light. Small points which pleased me were the increase in room round the pedals, the use of a sloping foot-rest for the driver's left foot, and the very adequate arc embraced by the windscreens wipers, which are of the non-parking type.

THE SUNBEAM TALBOT 90

Makers: Sunbeam-Talbot, Ltd., Ryton-on-Dunsmore, Coventry.

SPECIFICATION

Price ..	£991 0s. 7d. (inc. P.T. £216 0s. 7d.)	Brakes Lockheed hydraulic
Cubic cap. ..	1,944 c.c.	Suspension Semi-elliptic
B : S ..	75 x 100 mm.	Wheelbase 8 ft. 1½ ins.
Cylinders ..	Four	Track (front) 3 ft. 11½ ins.
Valves ..	Overhead	Track (rear) 4 ft. 2½ ins.
B.H.P. ..	64 at 4,100 r.p.m.	O'all length 13 ft. 11½ ins.
Carb. ..	Stromberg	O'all width 5 ft. 2½ ins.
Ignition ..	Lucas coil	O'all height 5 ft. 0¾ ins.
Oil filter ..	A.C. by-pass	Ground clearance 5½ ins.
1st gear ..	15.32 to 1	Turning circle 36 ft.
2nd gear ..	10.62 to 1	Weight .. 30½ cwt.
3rd gear ..	6.41 to 1	Fuel cap. 10 gallons.
4th gear ..	4.30 to 1	Oil cap. .. 10½ pints
Final drive	Spiral bevel	Water cap. 2½ gallons.
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Acceleration	secs.	secs.	Max. speed	77.0 m.p.h.
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20-40	Top 11.2	3rd 7.5	22.8 m.p.g. at average speed	
0-60 (all gears)	24.8 secs.		of 45 m.p.h.	

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FARMING NOTES**MEAT PROSPECTS**

THE announcement by the Minister of Agriculture of the Government's decision to increase by about 50 per cent. the amount of rationed feeding-stuffs available for commercial pig production was indeed a welcome one, welcome not only to farmers but to consumers as well, for the result may well be that in twelve months' time it will be possible to increase in some measure the fresh meat ration. Apparently something over half of the additional 500,000 tons of feeding-stuffs made available will be used to treble the bonus ration in respect of pigmeat sold in the previous four months; it will thus go to commercial producers, who, after all, are the only people whose production benefits directly the ordinary consumer. I really do believe that within the next four years there will be a big increase in our home production of meat—beef and mutton, as well as pork. If the price of calves for weaning is any indication a very large number must be being reared this spring. Most of these calves will reach the market as beef in the summer and autumn of 1952, and it is high time that the Ministry of Food began to think how they are going to cope with the numbers of stock that will be coming fat off the grass that summer. It is idle to hope that any large proportion of them will be fattened in yards and boxes during the winter. Indeed, there is every indication that the total number so fattened will decrease, for the projected rise in the cost of sugar-beet pulp alone will deter many from continuing to feed such cattle as they have fattened in this way hitherto.

Ministry's Task

IT is surely time that the Ministry of Food gave up kicking against the pricks and accepted the fact that winter fattening is now so difficult and expensive compared with summer fattening on grass that it has become practically impossible for them to adjust the price sufficiently in favour of the former to induce an increased supply. If this view is accepted by the Ministry, as it will have to be sooner or later, it is not too early for them to start preparing for the large numbers of sheep and cattle which will be marketed fat during the summer and autumn of 1952. Such preparations will involve either the erection of some large abattoirs together with cold storage, or alternatively an arrangement by which our meat imports coincide with times when home supplies are at their lowest. The line of least resistance for the Ministry to adopt is, of course, for them to sit back and suggest that the British farmer must arrange things better and offer level supplies throughout the year. When the Ministry of Food has solved the problem of how to grow grass all the year round, no doubt our farmers will oblige by supplying meat all the year round too—but not before.

The Milk Market

WHICH is the more profitable, winter milk or summer milk? This is a question that many dairy farmers are asking themselves to-day. There is no doubt which of the two is intended to be the more profitable, and on the face of it the difference in price is so great that there would seem to be no question at all. Yet it is being seriously asked, particularly in view of the increased cost of concentrates which farmers will be required to pay next winter. It is true that this increase has been in some degree covered by an increased price for milk, but even so concentrates at over £20 a ton makes many farmers pause. There is certainly no question, at least in the grass counties, as to which is the easier of the two

forms of production, and there is at least a suggestion that there may soon be some switching over from one to the other. It is to be hoped that this will not be on any great scale. On the other hand, as soon as sufficient milk is produced during the winter months to meet the requirements of the liquid milk market and enable milk rationing to be discontinued, there is everything to be said for all additional quantities being produced on cheap summer grass. This would enable cheese-making to get going once more. Apart from meat there is nothing that the public would welcome more than the opportunity of buying freely good English hard cheese. Some of us have almost forgotten what a good English Cheddar or Cheshire tastes like and, incredible as it may seem, there are quite a lot of young people who have never tasted it at all!

Silage Record

THERE is every indication that the quantity of ensilage made this year will be a record. Silage-making is already in full swing on many farms in the south, and preparations for making it are already being made on farms where it has never been made before. There are several reasons for this increased interest, and one of them is the realisation that no expensive equipment is necessary and that excellent material can be made in pits, clamps and stacks without undue waste. Owing to the wet weather of 1948 and the difficulties of hay-making, a lot of material was successfully ensiled which had been intended for hay, and the resulting product has given such satisfaction that more will be made this year. There is also the question of the rise in prices of all purchased foods. This has succeeded in stimulating interest in the making of high protein silage in directions where propaganda and persuasion have hitherto utterly failed. The thought of being able to economise in the use of costly foods next winter by making silage now is most attractive, and the idea is perfectly feasible.

Sealing Off?

UNFORTUNATELY, carting silage is heavy work, but on larger farms green-crop loaders are a great help and, fortunately, are not so difficult to obtain as they were. Some people are still deterred from making silage by the thought of the labour involved in the final sealing off of the pits and clamps. My experience is that their fears are groundless, for, even if no sealing off is done and no covering of soil is put on or even anything else, the wastage is not great provided the heap was properly consolidated when it was made. No doubt all the precautions that are advised are good in so far that if they are taken the wastage will be reduced to a very small percentage. At the same time it is worth considering what all these precautions cost and whether the quantity of silage saved by taking them justifies the expenditure. I know that last year I had one big silage clamp that, owing to labour shortage, I was quite unable to touch in any way after I had finished building it. I had intended to seal it off in the usual way, as is generally recommended, but it just did not get done. I am bound to say that I was amazed at the comparatively small amount of silage that was wasted as a result. Of course there was waste, but I am not convinced that the waste was not more than covered by the saving in labour. This is a point worth considering and, in considering it, it should not be forgotten that the better the quality of the material that is being ensiled the more can one afford to spend in reducing waste.

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THE ESTATE MARKET

SMALLHOLDINGS FOR FARM-WORKERS

THE Government's decision that Part IV of the Agriculture Act, 1947, is to take effect from October 1 next means that experienced farm-workers are to be offered every incentive to become farmers on their own account. The scheme, which is based on the report of the Smallholdings Advisory Council, is designed to attract men to agriculture by providing them with opportunities of advancement comparable with those that exist in other industries.

NET INCOME £400-£500

IF the recommendations contained in the report are adopted—and already the Minister has accepted them in principle—holdings will be provided of a size and of a standard of equipment capable of yielding a net income of £400-£500 a year. Three main types of holding of up to 50 acres, or, in exceptional cases, of up to 75 acres, are visualised. They are to consist respectively of dairy holdings carrying 15-20 milking cows, mixed holdings and market gardens. Loans for working capital, up to 75 per cent. of the amount required and repayable over a period of 15 years, are to be provided by the Treasury, and the holdings are to be let on an annual tenancy at present-day rents. Applicants should have at least five years' practical experience of farming and, as a general rule, should be between 25 and 40 years old.

ACQUISITION OF LAND

IN theory the scheme has much to commend it. Whether or not it will succeed in practice remains to be seen. Plainly, if it is to be more than a token gesture, a very considerable acreage of farm land must be made available. Moreover the report stipulates—and rightly so—that the land must be of good quality. It also stipulates that holdings should be grouped together wherever possible. At the same time the report stresses that the scheme should not be operated in such a way as to bring about "a radical change in the general structure of agriculture."

At this stage it is pertinent to ask how the land is to be provided. The report gives no clear answer to this question, but it does recommend "the acquisition and conversion of suitably sized farms in private ownership." It could hardly do otherwise, since county and borough councils, already the holders of 466,946 acres providing 28,764 holdings, have little, if any, land suitable for the purpose.

OPEN MARKET BUYING

ACCORDING to the Ministry of Agriculture, local authorities will buy the land they require in the open market, either at auctions or by private negotiation, and will pay "the current market value as assessed by the District Valuer, who would not value at very inflated prices." It is difficult to understand precisely what this means. The current market value of agricultural land is unlikely to conform to the assessment of a district valuer. It is governed by a number of factors, most influential of which is supply and demand. At the present time good agricultural land is scarce and in consequence its price is high. Thus it is probable that the local authorities will either have to go without the land they want or obtain it by compulsory purchase. Plainly, if they adopt the former course the scheme will come to naught. On the other hand, if they indulge in wholesale compulsory purchase it will mean that no farmer will have any assurance that at some time or another he may not be the victim of a forced sale.

Proved efficiency as a farmer is no guarantee that land will not be taken. "Whether it would be right . . . to require an occupier to give up his farm because it was required for smallholdings," says the report, "is a matter which must be decided in the light of national policy considerations. The decision is therefore a matter for the Minister rather than for an Agricultural Land Tribunal."

SWINGS AND ROUNDABOUTS

IT will be no easy matter to strike a balance between the demands of the new smallholdings scheme and the needs of agriculture. The Smallholdings Advisory Council recognises the difficulty, but gives no clear-cut directions as to how it can be avoided. If, in order to provide smallholdings for agricultural workers, it is found necessary to deprive proven farmers of their land, what is gained on the swings is likely to be considerably less than that which will be lost on the roundabouts.

WEST-COUNTRY SALES

MAJOR JAMES DANCE has bought Idlicote House and 370 acres near Shipston-on-Stour, Warwickshire. The Manor of Idlicote was given by William the Conqueror to Robert de Stafford, and in the reign of Henry I passed to the monks of Kenilworth, who kept it until Henry VIII's time. The house has been thoroughly restored and was partly rebuilt about 40 years ago. The sale was negotiated by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley.

Another property near Shipston-on-Stour to find a new owner is Cherington House, which Messrs. Chamberlain-Brothers and Harrison have sold for £13,500. The same agents have sold Hidcote Court, near Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, for £18,000, and Brockleworth, Collwall, Herefordshire, with 75 acres, for £15,500.

POTATO FARMS SOLD

M R. E. D. COOKE, a well-known Lincolnshire farmer, has sold his Bourne estate of 900 acres, near Kesteven, but will continue to farm it as tenant for the new owners. The property includes some of the best potato-growing land in a district that specialises in this type of farming. Mr. Norman J. Hodgkinson (Messrs. Bidwell and Sons) bought the land as an investment for trustees from Mr. H. H. Brown, acting for Mr. Cooke.

LUXURY ON THE SOUTH COAST

LITTLE FOSTERS," Bourne-mouth, claimed by the agents, Messrs. Rumsey and Rumsey, to be "the most luxurious residence on the South Coast," is for sale with 4½ acres for £65,000. The house, which belongs to Sir Bernard Docker, was built in 1939. There are eight bedrooms and five bathrooms. In addition it has a cocktail bar and a ballroom with musicians' gallery.

THE BALLOON HOUSE

FROM America comes news of an original type of house. It is reported to be flexible, extremely strong and almost impervious to weather. It is made up of half of a balloon, 36 ft. high and 53 ft. in diameter, fastened to a concrete basis. The balloon house, officially known as Radome, was designed to protect delicate radar equipment, but is thought capable of being adapted for private houses. When punctured it is said to subside with a faint hissing sound!

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Sixty-seven-year-old farmer G. S. Smith, of East End Farm, Nailsea, near Bristol, has worked with horses most of his life. He has been in the cavalry and is now a breeder; over the years he has bought and sold many horses and there is no doubt about the place that horses have in his heart.

Eight months ago Farmer Smith bought a Ferguson tractor: "And it's the best thing I ever bought in all my life," he says. Helped by his two daughters and his wife, Farmer Smith farms 50 acres now, and breeds pigs as well as Suffolk Punches, hunters and ponies.

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BOLS



THIS week I have been reading Henry James's early novel *Washington Square* (John Lehmann, 8s. 6d.). I had not read it before, and took it up because I had seen Peggy Ashcroft's superb performance in *The Heiress*, the play founded upon it. Some liberties have necessarily been taken with the book to turn it into a play. In the play it goes like this. Catherine Sloper, the gauche, unsocial, and not physically attractive daughter of a rich New York physician, has 10,000 dollars a year of her own and is heiress to her father's much greater wealth. Her father, obsessed with memory of his beautiful and accomplished long-dead wife, has little use for the girl and hardly ever

terribly strange that anyone should disapprove of him"; and when, by a small masterly incident, she is made to feel "separated" from her father, when she knows that there is literally not one human attachment between them: then she falls back, not with more love, but with more hardness, more willingness to dare all, upon Townsend.

To use a current vulgarism, he walks out on her. That is all James makes him do: no elopement proposal, no "big scene." He just goes, realising there's not much in the till. In the play, he comes back fairly soon, while he and Catherine are both young, and she plays on him her trick of revenge. Effective as this is on the stage, it is

WASHINGTON SQUARE. By Henry James
(Lehmann, 8s. 6d.)

THE TALE OF TWO CITIES. By Charles Dickens
(Oxford University Press, 8s. 6d.)

THE MIDDLE AGES OF CRICKET. Edited by John Arlott
(Johnson, 10s. 6d.)

EGYPTIAN SERVICE. By Russell Pasha
(Murray, 18s.)

addresses her except ironically. She meets and is courted by Morris Townsend, a glib, good-looking young waster attracted by her fortune. Dr. Sloper has this young man weighed up accurately and will not consent to the marriage. Catherine is in a state of quiet rapture, convinced that Townsend values her for her own sake, the only person who has ever done so.

They agree to elope, but Townsend learns that Dr. Sloper will disinherit the girl if she marries against his wish. Catherine sits up all night, waiting for the carriage that is to bear her away to happiness. It does not come.

THE KNOCKING ON THE DOOR

Some years later Townsend reappears and this time is ready to take his chance. Again Catherine arranges to run away with him. She sits up waiting to hear the knocking on the door, and she hears it. She hears it increasing, thundering through the house, and Townsend's voice calling, and she sits there, grim, unmoved, till he realises that she has done to him what he once did to her. Her aunt reproaches her with heartlessness, and she answers: "I have been taught by masters"—a good theatrical phrase, but it does not occur in the novel. Nor do the two proposed elopements. James gave us none of this. It is interesting to see how, though he was when he wrote *Washington Square*, he felt strong enough to rely on nothing but the presentation of human mood. Permissible enough, whether in a play or a novel, he yet didn't want here an elopement or anything of the sort. The situation as it was, in its human poignancy, was all he needed. He makes us believe deeply in Catherine's love for Townsend. "She was not eager and exacting; she took what was given her from day to day.... All that she could see with any vividness was that it was

out of character as the author presents Catherine. Revenge is not within her range. You might as well expect a lamb to plan revenge upon a wolf. All that happens is that her father dies; the years go by; she and her aunt continue to live in the house in Washington Square. Townsend returns when he is 45—still "a very fine person," but bearded and "not the straight, slim young man she remembered." She received him with reluctance and was cool enough to sum him up. "He had made himself comfortable, and he had never been caught." He asks that they should be friends; she says that this is impossible; and he goes. "Catherine, meanwhile, in the parlour, picking up her morsel of fancy-work, had seated herself with it again—for life, as it were." Those are the last words of the book, and all its poignancy is compressed into them.

Valentine Dobree, who writes an introduction, calls the book a "shapely little masterpiece," which is not overstating it. One agrees that it has "discipline and tradition in its bones." It is difficult to understand why James himself thought poorly of it. He wrote of it as "the poorest thing I have done, being monotonous and meagre," and when he selected what should appear in the New York edition of his works he omitted it. Anyway, here it is now, and readers may judge for themselves whether it was worth rescuing from oblivion.

DICKENS ON THE STAGE

While dealing with reprints, let us notice with gratification that the Oxford University Press goes on with the production of its attractive edition of Dickens's novels, and here is *The Tale of Two Cities* (8s. 6d.), with all the original illustrations and an introduction by Sir John Shuckburgh.

I have long thought that this novel suffered unfairly in public estimation because of a rather odd happening.

I have written of the dramatising of Henry James's novel, and this book by Dickens, as we all know, was in its dramatised form a favourite vehicle through which Sir John Martin-Harvey displayed his Irvingesque talents to the public. The play called *The Only Way* was on the boards for decades, and it is a fair bet that it was in that shape that *A Tale of Two Cities* was best known to the British people. The play ended with Martin-Harvey, as Sidney Carton, on the scaffold, uttering the words: "It is a far, far better thing . . ." and so forth; and, so presented, the scene took on a texture of fustian that reflected back on the whole production.

Sir John Shuckburgh does well to remind us that Carton never uttered those words. If you go to the text, you will find that "if he had given an utterance" his words would have been some such words as these. Well, here it is, what Dickens wrote, in this edition so easy on the eye.

A CRICKET REVOLUTION

Yet more reprints: this time what William Denison, reporter, and James Pycroft, parson, had to say about cricket. The whole is "assembled, edited and discussed by John Arlott" and is published as *The Middle Ages of Cricket* (Christopher Johnson, 10s. 6d.). The book is concerned with a revolution: a minor, bloodless revolution, but important enough within its context. How should the ball be propelled by the bowler towards the batsman? That was the controversy, and the word "bowler," obviously derived from the game of bowls, is at the root of it. The first bowlers "bowled" the ball, as if they were sending a wood towards the jack. Then, Mr. Arlott reminds us, there came the under-arm method used at Hambledon. "The ball," he says, "was finger flipped with a twist of the lower part of the arm while the upper part provided basic momentum." Then came "roundarm" bowling, the bowler being permitted to raise his arm till the extended hand, holding the ball, was "fractionally below shoulder level." Finally, there came bowling as we know it to-day, so that, through several centuries, the battle has been to permit the bowler to raise his hand higher and higher.

Denison, who lived throughout the first half of the 19th century, was the first professional reporter of cricket. Pycroft belongs to a slightly later period. He took Holy Orders in 1840 and lived until 1895. Both of these writers viewed with alarm the bowling tendencies of their day. The underarm method of Hambledon, says Mr. Arlott, is the one they advocated, though Denison was prepared to compromise with roundarm. Even one not passionately interested in cricket may read these old writers with much interest, if only in order to marvel at the great heat that may be engendered by small matters, and be thankful to Mr. Arlott for presenting them to us. But neither has the intrinsic interest, the worth - whiteness - for itself, of Nyren's book on the men of Hambleton.

Egyptian Police Work

Sir Thomas Russell Pasha, in *Egyptian Service* (John Murray, 18s.), gives a most readable account, at once entertaining and informative, of his work in the Egyptian Police between 1902 and 1946. He was a sub-Inspector, and later a full Inspector of Interior in the provinces, inspecting every police station and outpost in the country—"a record that no English-

man or even Egyptian official had held before me and certainly never has since." Later he was Assistant-Commandant in Alexandria, and after that Assistant-Commandant and Commandant in Cairo.

From this, it is clear that he speaks with unique authority, and as he examines the various problems that he had to deal with—murder and drug-trafficking in especial—he does so with the advantage of an intimate knowledge. Thus murder and attempted murder are seen as springing largely out of the ancient curse of the blood-feud—"this habit of murder for revenge . . . a code of honour inherited from the Arabs"; and as for drugs, that is a long and tragic tale. "In the early days of my life as an Inspector in Upper Egypt there was no such thing as drug addiction." Irrigation schemes caused certain germs to proliferate. "With his inside full of blood-sucking worms the fellah has lost a large amount of his labour capacity and much of his virility." This has caused the desire for drugs. "Get the health of the fellah back to where it was forty years ago and the desire for drugs will largely cease."

FIGHTING THE DRUG-TRADE

Meanwhile, there the desire is, and the author has much to tell us of the world-wide ramifications of the drug-trade and of the work the police do in fighting it. It is a never-ending battle of wits, fascinating to read about. There are some good chapters, too, on the almost miraculous tracking work of Arabs whom the police employ to run down criminals and of trained dogs. One dog in particular, an Alsatian named Captain Hall, seems to have been the dog of dogs. What had not occurred to us, but what the author leaves in no doubt, is the nervous strain such work imposes upon the dogs.

There is much else in the book—hunting and the ways of snake-charmers, and a celebrated steeple-chasing camel, the ways of the people in town, in country. It is a full book indeed. It could only have been written by a man who loved his work, and Sir Thomas Russell certainly earned the feeling of which he speaks—"that one was doing something for the country in which one spent so many years."

ALL ABOARD

THE landsman sea-voyager—be he going from Southampton to New York, or merely across the Solent to the Isle of Wight—no doubt often steps off the gangway at the completion of his journey as ignorant of things nautical as he was when he first boarded the ship. Few people are more competent to remedy this deficiency than Mr. Gavin Douglas, himself a sailor besides being a writer of sea novels. In *Seamanship for Passengers* (John Lehmann, 12s. 6d.) he has collected numerous items of marine information for the average traveller, whom he assumes to be too pre-occupied with deck quoits and the cocktail bar to appreciate the things that "could make a voyage the exciting, engrossing experience it ought to be." He begins by giving a short survey of ship construction, and then goes on to describe the mechanism of a boat and the organisation of its crew.

Those who have been puzzled by expressions like "the dog watch," "eight bells," "the Beaufort Scale," or even the difference between "port" and "starboard," will find the explanation here, written in breezy language—perhaps at times rather too breezy. The book is illustrated by Mr. P. A. Jobson. D. J. B.

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Summer Wedding and Garden Party

Photographs COUNTRY LIFE Studio

(Left) For Ascot. An écrù lace dress, "tubular to the knees and then bellied out in flat flounces; the coat in old gold velvet. (Below) Navy grosgrain with a bolero top and cone panels in front filled by a frill of navy and white crisp embroidered muslin. Both Michael Sherard. Hats by Gardenia

CLOTHES designed for formal afternoon functions manage to look glamorous without resorting to the trailing-chiffons and semi-evening look of before the war. They keep to a trim mid-calf length on the whole, occasionally somewhat longer, that is far smarter than the picture frocks. Dresses are both tight-skirted and full-skirted, often very low cut in front, high at the back. The most popular neck treatment is the swathed shoulders framing a low wedge décolletage in the manner of a Romney painting, second in popularity the high Puritan collars that reach up nearly to the top of the ears and then the point of the décolletage plunges to a low V. The plain narrow shoulder is also in fashion, mostly on slim sheath dresses that are draped to a bustle or to one side, or flare gently from about knee level.

Embossed silks, ottoman, faille, ridged taffetas, tie silks make the majority of these dresses, giving a crisp outline that is most attractive; waists are nipped in, but skirts are not nearly so full as last summer. Basques, often fluted or pleated to project over a slim sheath skirt accentuate the tiny waist, but the wasp waists and violent hour-glass silhouettes have disappeared. Popular colours are navy, bronze, black, also shot taffetas in the metallic tones of copper and oxidised silver or the Victorian blush pinks and lavenders shot with grey.

The chiffon dresses are in another *genre* altogether—simple dresses with wide accordion-pleated skirts that float out when one walks and fall in a long fluid line when static. The skirts are mid-calf, the tops folded or pleated and crossover. The dresses, in navy, black, dove grey and cerise have great charm and real distinction and look very new. A black or carbon blue pleated chiffon with the wide straw hat of Simone Mirman with lilies laid under its wide east-to-west brim and a transparent horsehair crown would make an enchanting outfit for a summer wedding or garden party, or for Ascot.

Out-of-the-ordinary prints are being shown by Victor Stiebel in his collection at Jacqmar. The designs are in subtle, two-colour mixtures, etched and indeterminate of outline so that they are as unobvious as the colours. The "moth" print in green greys is charming; so is the print of small country scenes that includes a windmill. Mr. Stiebel makes dresses with matching jackets that look simple and are actually extremely complicated in cut, with pleats and gores artfully inserted at the back to make a wing of fullness. The general outline is unpretentious and tailored, which makes them outfits that can look right on most summer occasions.

Hats shown for these formal afternoon occasions are either immense swooning affairs, usually white or black, or very small and close-fitting, more like skull-caps than anything else, though some are large enough to be called cloches by the milliners. Many wide hats project right out over the shoulders either side and are usually cut completely away at the back. Some have an enormous curved scoop like a coal-scuttle, others a wide undulating brim, but the smartest are the flat brims that are much

(Continued on page 1400)





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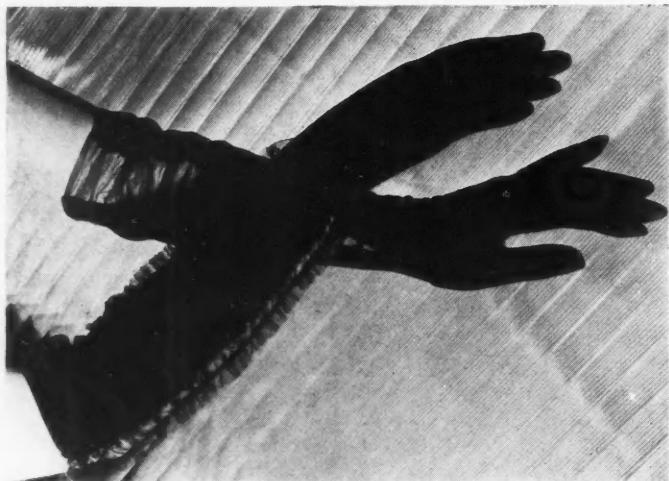
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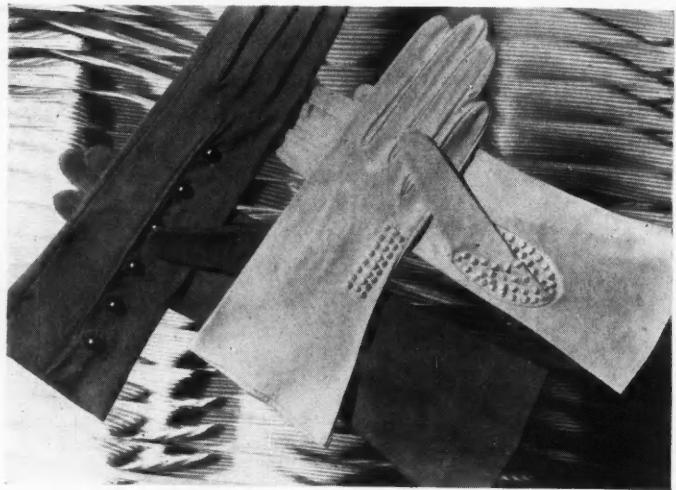
Long black suede gloves with gauged panels of net. (Right) Short afternoon gloves—grey suede with pearl buttons up the back; white suede decorated with raised dots. The White House

wider sideways than back and front, worn straight on the head, or tilted back the merest fraction. The large hats are in transparent, lacey straws, in a close fine pedal or a wicker-work straw that looks like a porcupine box. One of the most popular hats of the summer is made in cream wicker-work straw with a contrasting crown in material and a huge flat brim curving over the forehead. The fine light straw hats are sometimes caught with ribbons either side from the crown to tie under the chin—very young, fresh and unsophisticated looking. The tiny hats are smartest in grosgrain, wicker straw, or in the print from which the dress is made. They pull down over the ears, or shallower caps just reach to the top of the ears, and most of them are decorated at the side with an enormous *choux* of ribbon or a cluster of large floppy flowers. Cloche hats with a tiny rolling brim are smartest in satin or in very fine straw with a light-looking feather set over one ear, curling over to the other ear well above the head.

FOR young people to wear to these functions there are charming simple frocks in striped taffeta or in tiny checked tie silks or taffetas printed in gingham designs. The skirts are gored slightly and the dresses high at the back, low in the front, with tiny sleeves, simple as a morning cotton. Some of the skirts have deep flounces from the knees; some have a white gauged chiffon vest lightening the top. The small checks, black, navy or dark red and white have decided charm.

Dark coats in grosgrain or taffeta or pale coats in tie silk, velvet or velours are shown to wear for formal afternoon occasions. The fitted coats in dark silks with rolled collars, wide armholes and wide hemlines are a high fashion note of the summer. Seams run over the shoulders down to the wrists and pockets are placed below the waist with deep envelope flaps. Wonderful uncrushable velvets are used for "dressy" coats in the manner of the Michael Sherard coat we have photographed. Of extremely complicated cut, these coats manage to look simple, though their seaming resembles a jigsaw puzzle about the armholes to get the soft outline without fussiness. The greys and muted golden beiges are charming among the velvets.

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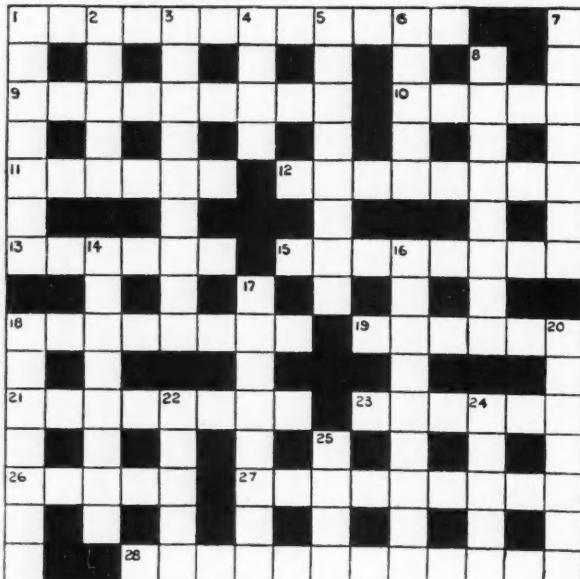
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CROSSWORD No. 1009

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NOTE.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.



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SOLUTION TO NO. 1008. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of June 3, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1, Collar-bone; 6, Bees; 9, Sovereigns; 10, Spur; 12, Owned; 13, Attendant; 14, Aside; 16, Awning; 20, Yeoman; 21, Diary; 25, Hairbrush; 26, Credo; 27, Crib; 28, Monumental; 29, Ling; 30, Deep in snow.
DOWN.—1 and 2, Cost of living; 3, Aired; 4, Brigands; 5, Ninety; 7, Emphatic; 8, Saratoga; 11, Answer; 15, Shabby; 17, Mythical; 18, Logician; 19, High jump; 22, Furore; 23 and 24, Beaten hollow; 26, Clean.

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ACROSS

- When given nowadays it should be far from unwelcome, indeed palatable (4, 8)
- Issued by the High Command? (4, 5)
- Knighted academician shows a sharp edge when turned back (5)
- "Let none admire
"That — grow in hell; that soil may best
"Deserve the precious bane"—Milton (6)
- How a black donkey would look after lime-washing (8)
- The Psalmist's admonition where evil is in question (6)
- Sapper, R.E., gets ready in his turn (8)
- Presumably seascapes did not come into his ken (8)
- One of Oberon's attendants (6)
- The flower for Mr. Attlee as it is somewhat differently arranged (8)
- Spring back (6)
- Make the siren do some work at the wash-tub (5)
- Platform for players (9)
- Cheap way of getting married (5, 7)

DOWN

- In this circle baby's bed is placed on the lake (7)
- The scent I call for (5)
- London, maybe, in a coal strike or a cigarette famine (9)
- It is to be found in proud homes in India (4)
- Unsteady dogs, evidently (8)
- Repealed statute? Correct (5)
- Is no absentee (7)
- A back-bencher may find it a pleasant change at the theatre (5, 3)
- Despises (8)
- For speeds (anagr.) (9)
- Decorate with the order of the British Empire? (8)
- Fodder from the lake (7)
- What Shakespeare meant by "this happy breed"? (7)
- One of the poplar family (5)
- Animal unknown to Europeans before 1900 (5)
- "The cherry and hoary pear
"Scatter their —— around"—Bridges (4)

The winner of Crossword No. 1007 is

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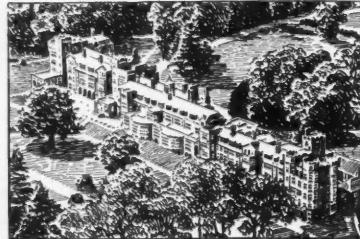
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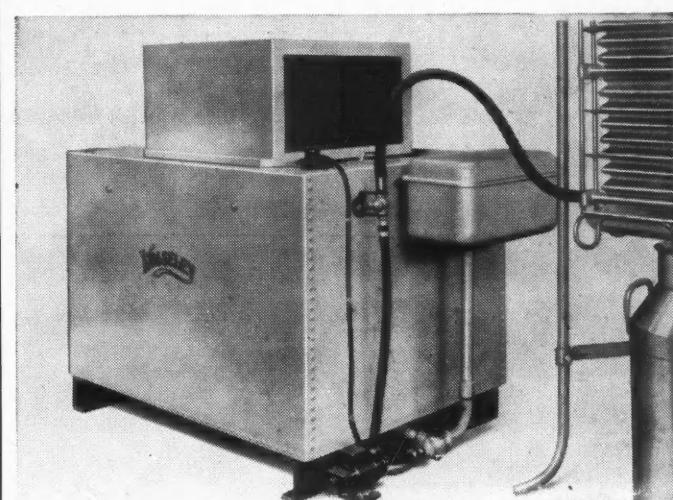
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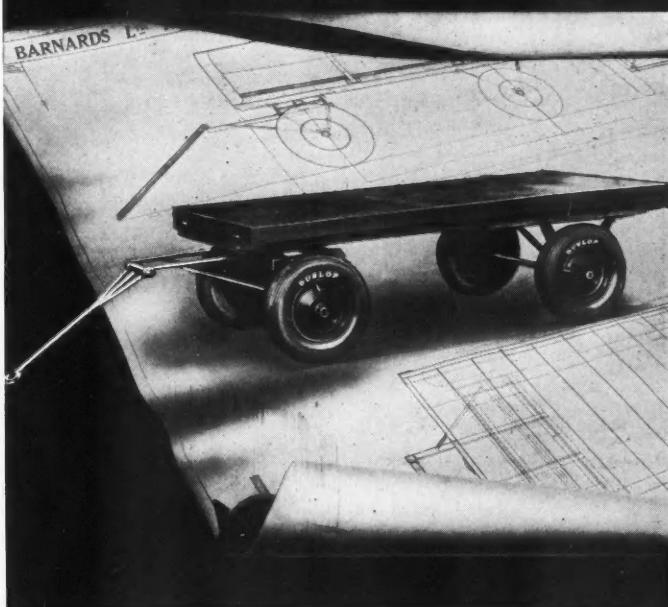
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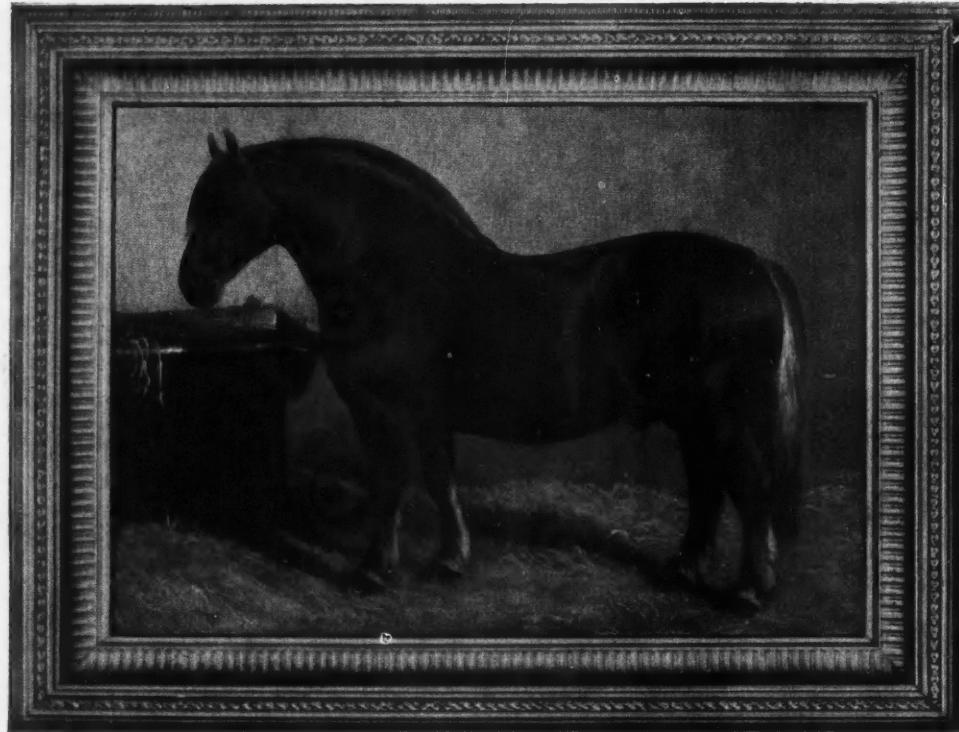
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